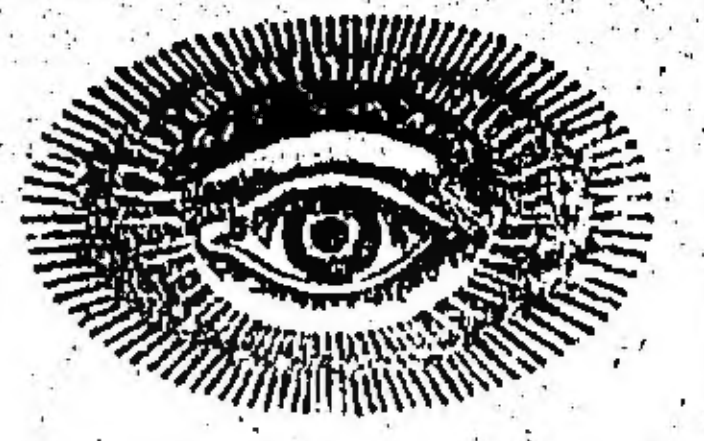


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TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ... Dep.	6.27	8.00	9.15	10.09	12.02	1.15	2.37	3.00	4.37	5.43
Yau Ma Tei ... Dep.	6.45	—	8.24	10.16	12.09	1.21	—	—	4.56	6.03
Shatin ... Dep.	6.57	—	8.36	10.28	12.21	1.34	—	—	5.08	6.15
Tai Po ... Dep.	7.11	—	8.50	10.42	12.34	1.47	—	—	5.20	6.27
Tai Po Market Dep.	7.16	—	8.55	10.48	12.39	1.51	—	—	5.25	6.32
Fanning ... Dep.	7.27	—	9.06	10.59	12.52	2.01	—	—	5.36	6.43
Shenungui ... Dep.	7.39	—	9.18	11.10	13.03	2.13	—	—	5.48	6.55
Shenungui ... Arr.	7.39	8.40	9.08	10.14	11.08	12.59	2.12	3.18	3.40	5.34
Shenungui ... Dep.	—	8.45	—	11.10	—	—	—	—	3.43	—
Canton ... Arr.	—	11.50	—	5.38	—	—	—	—	6.47	—

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton ... Dep.	—	—	—	8.03	—	8.40	—	—	8.20	—
Shenungui ... Arr.	—	—	—	11.08	—	8.38	—	—	8.21	—
Shenungui ... Dep.	7.14	8.01	10.18	10.49	11.09	11.40	8.00	4.17	4.48	5.52
Fanning ... Dep.	7.21	8.08	10.25	10.54	—	11.47	3.07	4.24	4.52	6.59
Tai Po ... Dep.	7.39	8.12	10.29	—	—	11.51	3.12	4.28	4.56	6.03
Tai Po Market Dep.	7.36	8.23	10.39	—	—	12.02	3.23	4.38	5.06	6.18
Fanning ... Dep.	7.40	8.27	10.43	11.08	—	12.07	3.28	4.42	5.10	6.16
Shenungui ... Dep.	7.53	8.40	10.56	—	—	12.20	3.39	4.56	5.23	6.29
Yau Ma Tei ... Dep.	8.07	8.52	11.08	—	—	12.32	3.51	5.08	5.35	6.41
Kowloon ... Arr.	8.12	8.58	11.14	11.31	11.49	12.33	3.57	5.14	5.41	6.47

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	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ... Dep.	7.45	—	—	—	8.20	—	—	—	8.15	—
Shenungui ... Arr.	—	—	—	8.40	11.10	—	—	—	7.10	—
Shenungui ... Dep.	—	—	—	8.13	9.00	—	—	—	5.00	—
Fanning ... Arr.	—	—	—	7.10	8.05	—	—	—	5.55	—

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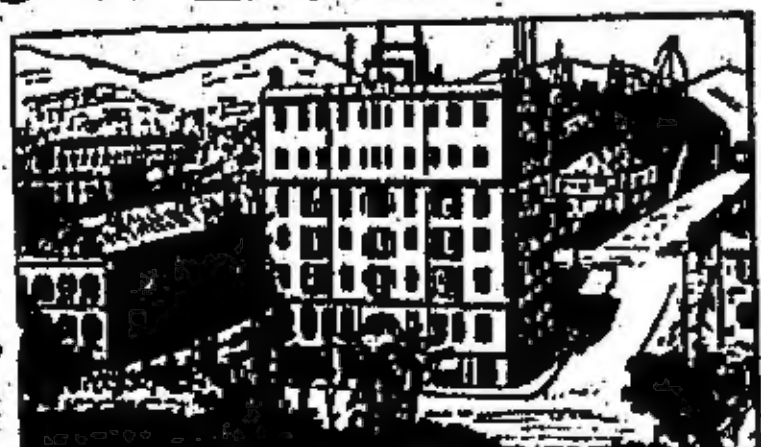
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THE NEW RACE OF WOMEN.

MODERN GIRL A JOY AND INSPIRATION—AND HUMANITY
MY REPLY TO THE SOUR CRITICS.

[By ROBERT BLATCHFORD.]

A censorious world my masters; marry, yes. I see the matrons are still strutting the modern girl. Now I will stand to it that the modern girl, in spite of her lip-stick and rouge-pot blemishes, is a girl to be proud of; and right valiantly will I break a quill in her service.

For, as it fell upon a day, quite recently, attracted by the Olympian Tournament, left my secluded green retreat, for the first time since June, 1925, and adventured my venerable person in the perilous streets of London. And, by the white hand of my beloved, it was a new London, a London brightened, lit up and vitalised by a new race of women.

Not once in a long day were my ancient eyes saddened by the figure of a Victorian woman. How I used to pity those maids and matrons of the stuffy and rigid years with their long skirts, their tight lacing, their hats grotesquely monstrous, their confining and stultifying conventions! "Take care of your women," I would remark to Master Shallow, "and the race will take care of itself." And now the dear creatures have learnt to take care of themselves. With brave hands they have cut their skirts and their conventions, both and now move among us on equal terms, independent, capable, alert and happy.

The Greatest Social Revolution.

A most admirable development, a most inspiring change, the greatest social revolution I can remember. These women, in their neat and simple frocks, their pretty cloche hats, which show so pleasingly the shapely heads; their short skirts and straight, trim legs in dainty hose; their well-shod feet, walking with free gait and easy carriage, have given a new and delightful character to the pavement of our busy crowded thoroughfares.

Are we to grumble about all this or to give thanks? What male prude with eyes in his head and red blood in his veins would have our women and girls go back to the crumpled and inconvenient garments and narrow spiritual horizons they have abandoned? Who among us would denude the streets of their radiant and living figures? Such a vandal would clip the wings of the swallows, muzzle the dogs and put the wild robins into Russian boots.

The women of this new and gallant race are a joy and an inspiration. They are beautiful: they are human. Elderly ladies must have legs and feet. They are hard to please if they can find in these brisk, frank, smiling creatures nothing to admire. Surely no one would rob these emancipated new women of their sparkle.

Queen Victoria Might Be Shocked.

Imagine it, to take away all that their splendid war service won for them; to wipe out the beneficent effects of the bicycle, the wireless, the cinema, the modern press and hand 'em back to the freezing tyranny of Mrs. Grundy. These women and girls have awakened.

They have marched. Queen Victoria, if she came back, would probably be shocked by them; but the alert and charming Miss 1927 would not begrudge her gracious Majesty that pleasure.

I would ask any man, young or old: "Would you willingly go back to the London of the 'seventies and lose the modern streets?" figures of our modern streets?" This new London, with its new women, impressed me very deeply, so that I came back full of enthusiasm and hope for the future of our race, and the first thing I saw was two columns of sour deprecation of the most satisfactory English girls it has been my fortune to admire and respect.

Not that the modern girl is psychologically different from her grandmother. No. But she is free. She is dressed so that she can move her limbs. She can mix with men on equal terms. She can earn her own living. She can trust herself and be trusted. She is no longer a doll or a drudge. She is no longer insulted with a moral beating. Her mind is free—of swaddling clothes, her body is not bent and hobbled, and I will dare tell you that she is a purer, a more modest I remember, for it is not constructed for a sex appeal.

The changes in dress, in bearing, in conditions are all to the good. The superiority of the modern girl over her predecessors—and her especial charm and merit are due to the fact that she is natural. She no longer pretends, she is no longer subdued, she is, to put it frankly, the most honest and genuine woman human nature and civilisation have yet evolved.

The impression I got from the new London was of a blessed vitality, a gaily girlish force, a vivid feminine figure, a purposeful air. I felt that things were to be well with us, now that we have two sexes in co-operation and comradeship, not one sex with an army of hangers-on.

The age of patronage and simpering affectation is past. But the age of chivalry is not past. Chivalry is based on facts. Nature is not gallant. Now as in the past the woman pays, as she must always pay, and that is why men will all ways doff their hats and spread their cloaks. It is not well that one half the race should be crippled, enfeebled and confined, that one half the race should be driven to dissemble and pretend.

No man is good enough, or wise enough, to be a woman's master. The manly man does not want a servant, but a friend. And it is not the men who first fault with Miss 1927, it is the older women who never had the fortune to spread their wings; who were obliged to stoop to conquer.

We will not take their animadversions seriously. Or I, for one, will not. I have seen a new London and a new race of women. I have seen a new fulfilment and a newer promise. I give thanks. It was an uplifting and enlightening experience.

THE PRINCE AND IRELAND.

I am authorised, says a correspondent to a London paper, to state that the Prince of Wales has no intention of visiting any portion of Ireland during the present year.

Such a visit, it is pointed out, could only take place by a serious dislocation of his Royal Highness's existing plans.

There is no doubt, however, that he will visit Dublin in due course, and, probably, Belfast as well; though when this will be it is impossible to say at the moment.

RAT BITE FEVER.

BOY'S MYSTERIOUS ILLNESS DIAGNOSED.

BELFAST.—The mysterious illness of a boy at Fivemiletown, Co. Tyrone, has been diagnosed by a Belfast specialist as rat-bite fever.

The boy became feverish a few weeks ago, and every Thursday his temperature rose to 104 and 105. It was then discovered that the boy was bitten on the foot by a rat which had been trapped.

Rat-bite fever occurred in a number of cases during the war.

FATE IN YOUR "FIST."

YEAR OF DEATH FORETOLD FROM HANDWRITING.

BERLIN.—A strange experiment has recently been carried out here by an insurance expert, who claims to be able to estimate the length of a person's life by his or her handwriting.

A German insurance company gave this expert ten thousand insurance forms of persons already dead. The only data supplied to the expert was the age of the applicant at the time the form was filled up.

In 75 per cent. of the cases the expert's estimate was correct. In the other 25 per cent. the average margin of error was not more than six years.

According to the expert's theory, a regular script denotes will-power, resistance, determination, fixity of purpose, endurance, and, of course, regularity of life, all of which are essential to good health, while an irregular handwriting means the opposite.

Even in the case of accidents this theory is said to give good results, as people who lead irregular lives are more liable to accidents than others.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.
Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning.
Lawn Bowls League:—Division I: Kowloon B.C. v. Craigengower C.C.; Kowloon Dock R.C. v. Kowloon C.C.; Tai Koo R.C. v. Civil Service C.C. Division II: Kowloon C.C. v. Tai Koo R.C.; Civil Service C.C. v. Club de Recreo; Craigengower C.C. v. Royal H.K. Y.C.; East Point R.C. v. Kowloon B.C.C.

Lawn Tennis League:—"B" Division: Kowloon C.C. v. Club de Recreo; Royal Engineers v. I.H.C.; University v. Nippon Club; U.S.R.C. v. C.R.C. "C" Division: Kowloon C.C. v. K.B.S.F.P.A.; S.C.A.A. v. Craigengower C.C.; O.R.C. v. T.R.C. H.K. Baseball League: Japanese v. Club de Recreo, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.

St. Peter's Y.M.C. Launch Picnic. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 3.30 p.m.

European Y.M.C.A. Bathing. Plover Island Bay.

Friendly Football: Chinese Athletic Association v. 1st Queen's Royal Regt., Sookunpo, 5.45 p.m. Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. Concert for Servicemen only, Theatre Royal, 6.30 p.m. Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien, and King Edward Hotel.

3rd Grand Promenade Concert by Band, Pipers and Drummers; 1st Bn., The Camerons, Lee Gardens (if wet Lee Theatre), 8.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "So This is Paris."
World Theatre: "East Lynne."
Star Theatre: "The Sensation Seekers."

Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam (Santhia). Europe via Siberia (Hakozaki Maru). Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Hakozaki Maru), 2.30 p.m.

Sunday.

6th Sunday after Trinity.
Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning.
H.K. Baseball League: Dragons (S.C.A.A.) v. Tigers (S.C.A.A.). Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.

Lawn Tennis League:—"A" Division: M.B.K. v. University. Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.'s. Men's Meetings: "Cheer-O," 7.45 p.m.; "Better Ole," 8 p.m.

After dinner dance, Lee Gardens. Queen's Theatre: "Oh, What a Nurse."
World Theatre: "The Sensation Seekers."

Star Theatre: "The Black Cyclone."
Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Siberia (Altensterland), 8.30 a.m.

Monday.

Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

Social for Servicemen, St. Peter's Y.M.C.

Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.

Queen's Theatre: "Oh, What a Nurse."
World Theatre: "The Sensation Seekers."

Star Theatre: "The Black Cyclone."
Principal Mails:—Inward: Canada, America, Shanghai, etc. (Empress of Canada, President Cleveland, President Hayes and Siberia Maru). Outward: America, etc., Europe via San Francisco and via Siberia (President Lincoln), 5 p.m.

Tuesday.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.

Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and after dinner dance at Lee Gardens.

Queen's Theatre: "Oh, What a Nurse."
World Theatre: "Sixty Cents an Hour."

Star Theatre: "The Heritage of the Desert."

Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Sphinx), 12.30 p.m.

Wednesday.
Extraordinary general meeting H.K. and Kowloon Taxi Cab Co. No. 35, Des Voeux Road, Central, noon.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy, and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

Portuguese Company, H.V.D.C. meeting, Club Lusitano, 5.30 p.m.

Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.

Principal Mails:—Outward: Australia and New Zealand, etc. (Aki Maru), 9.30 a.m.

Thursday.
Baseball: H.K. Baseball Club v. "Dragons" and "Tigers" (S.C.A.A.), Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

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THREE-POWER NAVAL CONFERENCE.

COMPREHENSIVE STATEMENT
BY THE "FIRST LORD."

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Ruony, July 14th.

Mr. Bridgeman, the Chief British Delegate at the Geneva Naval Conference, at plenary session this afternoon stated that a large measure of general consent had been revealed in the preliminary investigation during the last few days of the possibility of agreeing on definite building programmes and mutually limiting construction.

Mr. Bridgeman said he originally asked for a plenary session because it seemed that the atmosphere was being vitiated by gross misrepresentation of the British case in certain quarters. He declared emphatically, however, that despite reports to the contrary the delegates had never lost a respect for each other's opinions or an earnest desire to bring them into harmony.

He added:

"It is due to ourselves to say in public that we see no reason whatever to despair of finding a solution in the spirit of goodwill in which we have always sought it."

During the past three weeks by trying to see each other's case in a provisional recommendations had been produced by technical experts which were important as indicating a valuable measure of agreement on destroyers and submarines and on the classification of non-combatant vessels.

Capital.

They had agreed also to discuss capital ships and he thought a substantial step forward in a limitation of that category was possible.

Regarding cruisers on which little substantial progress had yet been made he explained that one of the main features of the British proposals was the prevention of competition in offensive armament by laying down the definite maxima for individual ships in each separate category both in tonnage and armament. These maximum figures were in no case higher than the figures now prevailing and in many cases considerably lower. "Total tonnage," said Mr. Bridgeman, "is like a pie. It may be very good but it all depends on what is inside it. There is no other way of preventing competition in building except by agreement on the maximum size of each type and a more fixing of the total tonnage or ratios is perfectly useless unless it is accompanied by individual limits in every class. It must be remembered that the object of the conference was to prepare the way on naval matters for a general agreement on disarmament by the League of Nations which would comprise other countries besides the three now concerned. Without such limits no country can know with what force it has to compete, because no country can use its tonnage for building large ships which if numerous would have an aggressive character and so impose upon others the necessity of doing the same. If the British proposals are accepted a definite reduction in offensive power of every type of vessel would be established for the future.

The initial cost of each capital ship would be reduced by one million pounds, of each cruiser by over half a million and many thousands would be saved annually on the cost of their maintenance and the same may be said in a lesser degree of smaller classes of ship.

The Cruiser Problem.

Dealing specifically with cruisers Mr. Bridgeman said that the British delegates offered to agree to the Washington ratio for capital ships being applied to cruisers 8-inch guns, and had offered to refrain from laying down any new cruiser of this size until that ratio is reached and afterwards to stop building any more of these large cruisers. In smaller cruisers they had not disputed the claim of the United States to an equal number with the British or of Japan to such a number as were necessary for her defence. But they desired to limit their size and their armament to 6-inch guns so that they may be defensive and not offensive weapons.

In reply to this they were asked to accept a limit of total tonnage to which they had no intrinsic objection. They were going to use their tonnage. They were, however, alarmed when at one time the figures of twenty-five large 10,000-ton cruisers with 8-inch guns was suggested as a possible requirement for America with the possibility of a further number of smaller cruisers with 6-inch guns.

Britain desired to fix the lowest possible tonnage compatible with security but as numbers and not size were important for her purposes the greater the number of large cruisers which other countries required the more difficult it was for Britain to reach a low total tonnage.

(Continued on next column.)

THE NORTH MUST ATTACK, OR GET BEATEN.

OPINION OF JAPANESE STRATEGIST.

WHAT SHANTUNG FORCES SHOULD DO.

The following remarks are ascribed to Lieut.-Gen. Hamamote on the Japanese reserve list, now residing at Mukden, who is well versed in the topographic features of the front, as seen by a strategist.

Supposing the North has its foremost line of defence from Lake Shuman to the Kaiho, the line of defence might be limited to from 7 to 10 miles in length, granting that the Southern enemy advance along the railway. However, now that Sun's army has been shifted from the left wing, a flanking movement by the enemy on his right wing would spell danger. Again, if China's men at Tiaochoh should make for Tsinan, the only route they could take might be defended without much difficulty.

In other words, the Shantung Army may make the Grand Canal and the lake to stand them in good stead in their defence, still if the men were bereft of fight, there could be little help.

Supposing the foremost line of defence was broken, the next line of defence would be along the Tai, which the Shantung men did defeat Sun's army last year. Chang Tsung Chang might be able to check the Southern onset, if he would only make up his mind to take the offensive.

Possible loss of the line of Tai would leave the distance of about 250 miles straight up to Tientsin quite open and exposed.

If Chiang Kai Shek should be able to enlist support of Chin's men in his northward advance, that would disconcert the Shantung Army.

In short, the North has got to attack, seeing the futility of defensive tactics.

Enormous Superiority of 8-inch Gun Vessels.

Large cruisers with 8-inch guns represent enormous superiority over 6-inch gun cruisers in offensive strength, a superiority of at least two and a half to one. Such a proposal, therefore, put Britain in the position of accepting not parity but definite inferiority in offensive power unless the number of cruisers regarded as essential for the protection of Imperial communications was abandoned. The proposal also admitted the possibility of a huge increase in the offensive strength of fleets of the world over the strength which exists to-day. It would be a strange outcome of a conference called for limitation.

"It is not parity with America that is troubling us. We have not raised any objection to that. Nor are we troubled by the proportion to which Japan would be entitled. It is our own security with which we are concerned and our power in future to protect our sea communications against hostile raids of whose disastrous effects we had such bitter experience in war. If the British scheme is adopted we three great nations shall have set an example to the world in arresting the increase in offensive strength of all ships and making competition in shipbuilding impossible between us, and we shall have saved the taxpayers of all countries many millions of pounds in future."

Definite Building Programmes.

Mr. Bridgeman said that if no further progress was possible they would gladly consider other suggestions. A few days ago it was suggested that they should investigate the possibility of agreeing on definite building programmes which could be embodied in the conference agreement.

It would be a maximum programme for each country and would be subject to a limitation of the maximum individual tonnage. It would enable each to see exactly what was the most that the other could build and the characteristics of the different ships up to the time when a revision of the Washington Treaty had to take place. It would be a form of limitation most clearly resembling the scheme adopted at Washington and it came near to the original British idea that they could agree on each other's needs. If they were frankly stated. He was glad to think that the preliminary investigation of the plan had revealed a large measure of general consent and he hoped that before the next meeting they would have found in it a solution of the difficult problem.

Lord Jellicoe's Opinion.

Lord Jellicoe, the New Zealand delegate, pointed out that Britain's main lines of communication measured 80,000 miles on which were an average of 9,500,000 tons of the merchant shipping. The requirements of the Empire had been given as seventy cruisers for direct trade protection. Assuming twelve of these to be refitting or refuelling there would be one cruiser to every 2,500 miles on the lines of communication. Such figures showed the British Empire delegation that it would find it difficult to reduce the number, particularly when recent experience showed that the 114 cruisers possessed by Britain at the outbreak of war did not prevent an immense loss inflicted by a few enemy raiders.

THE NEW PRAYER BOOK.

BISHOP OF LONDON'S VIEWS.

WILL ACCEPT "THE HALTER OR THE CROWN."

The Bishop of London spoke in favour of the new Prayer Book, at the London Diocesan Conference at Church House, Westminster. He said that the main subject of their discussion was a motion for the acceptance of the Prayer Book presented to the House of Commons by Convocation. "When I opened the new Prayer Book in Sydney last March it was the same Prayer Book to which I had assented in July, 1923, except that a more elaborate rubric had been introduced with regard to 'reservation,' to explain the simpler word and for no other purpose whatever. But every bishop understood perfectly well in July what was particularly defined in March.

"Therefore let no one in this diocese feel that they have suffered any disability because their bishop was away. I range myself alongside of my brother bishops and await the halter or the crown, whatever it turns out to be. If we have committed a crime I am *particeps criminis*. And if we have done a fine thing I am not going to be done out of my halo. We have it on the authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury that there is no change of doctrine, and whoever is going over to Rome we are absolutely certain that he is not."

The bishop added his belief that in a very short time the new book, owing to its intrinsic beauty and usefulness, would supersede the old. All that the Anglo-Catholic party had been asking for had been secured in the new book. They should unite in accepting as a gift of the Spirit a book which was at once Evangelical and Catholic.

The Archbishop of Hampstead moved the acceptance of the new Prayer Book, and Lord Phillimore seconded.

The Irreconcilables.

Opposing the new book on behalf of the Evangelicals, the Vicar of Islington said he was convinced that the bishops had erred in approving it, and he was bound for conscience sake to make his protest. The book made sin less awful than it was and obscured God's plan of salvation. Eighteen hundred of the clergy of the Church felt as he did. Preliminary Thirteenth, on behalf of the Anglo-Catholic opposition, said the new book would not bring a settlement of the difficulties. The rubrics about reservation were not acceptable. The Anglo-Catholic view was ignored.

SPY DENOUNCED IN A STREET.

400 PATRIOTS BETRAYED TO THE ENEMY.

VIENNA.

"You are Koloman Toth, who betrayed me and 400 Hungarians to the Rumanians," said a dramatic accusation was made in a crowded Budapest thoroughfare when Herr William Haltenberg, a wealthy manufacturer, loudly accosted a man who endeavoured to slink past him. Toth was arrested, and it was ascertained by the police that he had been a member of the Rumanian secret service, in the occupation of Transylvania after the war.

He gained the confidence of the Magyars by posing as a Hungarian detective, and it is alleged, betrayed the secret of a plot to rise against Rumanian domination and the whereabouts of vast stores of arms concealed in ancestral vaults of the Hungarian aristocracy. A field-marshal, two generals, a number of mayors, officials, and prominent business men were included in a total of 400 persons indicated in consequence by the Rumanians. He admits willingness to suffer the penalty after a trial.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Ruony, July 14th.

Paris	124
Brussels	34.11
Amsterdam	12.11
Berlin	30.45
Copenhagen	18.16
Vienna	34.47
Helsingfors	19.2
Lisbon	2.7/16
Athens	30.5
Buenos Aires	47.25/32
Shanghai	2/6
Yokohama	1/11.5/16
New York	4.85
Geneva	25.22
Milan	69.30
Stockholm	18.12
Oslo	18.80
Prague	163
Madrid	25.32

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

SUMMER CRUISES 1927

To Shanghai, Tsingtau, Wei-Hai-Wei, Taku
(for Tientsin & Peking), Dairen and
return to Hong Kong.

	"ANTENOR"	"HECTOR"	"AENRAS"
	11,174 tons.	11,198 tons.	10,058 tons.
Leave Hong Kong	July 22nd	Aug. 26th	Sept. 28th
Arrive Shanghai	" 25th	" 29th	Oct. 1st
Leave Shanghai	" 27th	" 31st	" 6th
Arrive Tsingtau	" 29th	Sept. 2nd	" "
Leave Tsingtau	" 30th	" 3rd	" "
Arrive Wei-haiwei	" 30th	" 3rd	" "
Leave Wei-haiwei	" 31st	" 4th	" "
Arrive Taku Bar (for Tientsin & Peking)	Aug. 1st	" 4th	" 8th
Leave Taku Bar	" 4th	" 8th	" 9th
Arrive Chingwangtao	" 5th	" 9th	" 10th
Leave Chingwangtao	" 9th	" 13th	" 16th
Arrive Dairen	" 10th	" 14th	" 18th
Leave Dairen	" 11th	" 15th	" 19th
Arrive Taku Bar	" 11th	" 15th	" 19th
Leave Taku Bar	" 12th	" 16th	" 20th
Arrive Tsingtau	" 12th	" 16th	" 20th
Leave Tsingtau	" 13th	" 17th	" 21st
Arrive Shanghai	" 14th	" 18th	" 22nd
Leave Shanghai	" 18th	Oct. 1st	" 23rd
Arrive Hong Kong	" 23rd	" 4th	" 31st

For Further Particulars, Apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Telephone Central 36.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JULY 15th, 1927.	
B.K. Bank	\$1,080 buy, 1,060/6 sa.
Do., London	£216 nom.
Chartered Bank	£220 nom.
Metropolitan Bank, A. & L.	£231 nom.
Do., O.	£218 nom.
P. & O. Bank	£295 buy.
East Asia Bank	£305 nom.
Canton Insurance	£320 nom.
China Underwriters	£320 nom.
North China Ins.	£143 buy.
Union Insurance	£278 buy & sa, 280 sel.
Yangtze Insurance	£340 nom.
China Fire Insurance	£310 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	£400 sel.
Douglases	£32 buy, 32 1/2 sa.
Steamboats	£22 1/2 sel.
Hong Kong Tugs	£110 nom.
Indo-China (Frnt.)	£30 nom.
Do. (Lnd.)	£46 buy.
Shall Transport	£38 nom.
Star Ferries	£52 sel.
Waterbores	£164 buy.
China Sugars	£13 sel.
Malacca Sugars	£32 sel.
Bengals	£170 buy.
Kuala Mining Ad.	40/- buy.
Langkats (combined)	£19 nom.
Do. (single)	£110 nom.
Shan Exports	£113 nom.
Shanghai Loan	£16 nom.
Reals	£4 nom.
Tromoh Mines	£19 nom.
Ural Caspian	£6 nom.
H.K. & W. Wharfs	£108 buy, 109 sa.
H.K. & W. Docks	£38 nom.
Hongkows	£147 buy.
New Engineering	£115. 64 nom.
Shanghai Dock	£174 nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels	£55 nom.
H.K. Lands	£60 sel.
Hong Kong Realty	£30 sel.
H.K. Territorials	£14 nom.
Humphreys Estates	£124 nom.
Prince's Buildings	£39 nom.
Island Lands	£14 nom.
Isle Cottons	£14. 7 1/2 nom.
Oriental	£14. 140 buy.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	£14. 64 sel.
Do. (new)	£14. 25 nom.
China Issues	£17 buy.
H.K. Tramways	£20.56 buy.
Peak Tram (old)	£18 sel.
Do. (new)	£8 sel.
Singapore Traction	£109 buy.
Taxis	£1 nom.
Amusements	£19 buy.
Canton Loan	£5 nom.
Cements (combined)	£7 sel.
Do. (old)	£6.83 nom.
Do. (new)	£1 sel.
China Lights (comb.)	£13 sel.
Do. (old)	£14 sel.
Do. (new)	£74 nom.
China Providents	£44 buy.
Constructions	£2.30 sel.
Dairy Farms	£18 nom.
Der A Wings	£8 nom.
H.K. Electric	£52 sel.
Macao Electric	£37 buy.
H.K. Bopes (old)	£10 nom.
Do. (new)	£5 nom.
Lane Crawford	£7 sel.
Macintosh	£14 nom.
Sinceres	£3 nom.
United Asbestos	£20 nom.
Watsons (old)	£114 nom.
Wm. Powells	£8 nom.
Telephones	£370 nom.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; sa—sales	nom—nominal

CHURCH NOTICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONG KONG.

JULY 17th, 1927, 5th Sunday After Trinity.

Holy Communion at 8 a.m.
Children's Service at 10 a.m.
Matins at 11 a.m.
Prayer Service—Rev. H. Copley Noyce.
Holy Communion at 12 noon.
Evening at 6 p.m.—by kind permission of the Officer Commanding the Band of the Queen's Royal Regiment will play for twenty minutes before Evening and during the Service.

UNION CHURCH (KENNEDY ROAD).

SUNDAY SERVICES, July 17th:—
Sunday School at 9 a.m.
Morning Service at 10.30 a.m.
Hymns: 73, 227, 795, 535 and 250.
Evening Service at 6 p.m.:—
Hymns: 92, 146, 554 and 679.
Preacher both Morning and Evening:—
Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.
WEDNESDAY, July 19th, at 8.15 p.m.—
"Soldiers' and Sailors' Christian Association."

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

MACDONNELL ROAD, BELOW BOWEN ROAD TRAM STATION.

SUNDAY SERVICE, July 17th, at 11.15 a.m.—
Subject—"LUKE."

Wednesday Evening Meeting at 5.30 p.m.
Reading Room at above address, open Tuesday and Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 Noon, Monday and Thursday, 6 to 7 p.m.
The Public is cordially invited to attend the services and visit the Reading Room.

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 15th, 1927.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 15/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	"
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	"
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/0
Credit, at 6 months' sight	2/0 15/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/1 1/16
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1.235
Credit, 4 months' sight	1.310
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	49 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	50
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	"
Bank Bills, on demand	183 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	"
Bank Bills, on demand	138 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	"
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA.—	On demand
On Manila.—	On demand
On Singapore.—	On demand
On Batavia.—	On demand
On Hongkong.—	On demand
On Bangkok.—	On demand
Sovereign, Bank's Buying rate	\$9.70
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per oz.	25 1/2
Bar Silver, per oz.	25 1/2

GHASTLY NIGHT WITH ARMED ROBBERS AT CHANGTEH.

APPALLING EXPERIENCE OF MR. AND MRS. ROSE.

A TIMELY FLIGHT TO HANKOW.

When H.M.S. *Gnat* arrived in Hankow port about noon on July 3rd she brought two foreign casualties from armed robbers in Mr. A. Rose, agent for Messrs. Arnfield & Co., Changteh, Hunan, and his wife both of whom had been badly wounded on the night of June 27th when their house was attacked by a band of ruffians. According to the *Central China Post*, word of the affair was first received in Changsha by the German community there, upon which the local foreign doctor rushed to Changteh in a motor launch and brought Mr. and Mrs. Rose with their children back to Liulintang where H.M.S. *Gnat* was waiting to take them on to Hankow where they have been immediately taken to the International Hospital. The story of their terrible night's experience shows only too well the uncertainty which faces living in the interior at the present moment for the affair occurred at a time when after experiencing innumerable battles in the anti-northern campaign by the south, the anti-British boycott, and the communist régime it seemed that the corner had been past and with extremism crushed brighter prospects were held out for the future.

No Police Available.

Changteh which is in the north-western portion of Hunan, came under another threat when the Communists disappeared through their becoming out of favour, namely the danger of attack from Kueichow forces coming up from the south-west and Yang Sen's troops from the north. The city of Tao-yuan was taken by the former invaders and the front line was pushed to about 30 li from Changteh. Tang Seng Chi had to throw every available man including the armed police in the vicinity into the battle line, and, although the latest reports showed that Tao-yuan was recaptured, the move left Changteh with practically no forces for the enforcing of civil war and order. Armed robberies were a daily occurrence and the declaration of martial law did not stop the outrages.

It was while the city was in this condition Mr. Rose explained in an interview, that the armed robbery on his own house took place, but, before going on with the story he emphatically wished the representative of the *Central China Post* to express his deep gratitude to H.M. Navy in all they had done to get him and his family down to Hankow. Had the quick transport not been provided wounds which had already become infected, notwithstanding the good attendance of Dr. Bao, of the American Church Mission at Changteh, would have rapidly become grave.

The Story.

The outrage, as already stated took place on the night of June 27th. The Rose's house is a two-storyed with a basement given over to servants quarters, kitchen, etc. It is surrounded by a garden and a road from the main gate runs to a door leading into the basement. The living quarters are on the floor above and the approach to the entrance of this part of the premises takes a gentle slope to the height of the basement. The basement and living quarters, naturally, are connected into a stair.

About 9.30 p.m. on the 27th the family had turned in, when with a crash the main gate to the compound was forced in. So great was the force used that the gate with an ornamental bridge over it was knocked flat. The crash was followed by silence. Later it was learned that the reason for this was that the robbers had entered the house by the basement door and were holding up the servants at the point of their pistols. Hearing nothing more after the crash Mrs. Rose went down and at once returned with the report that there was an armed man guarding the outside door. Mr. Rose on hearing this went to the telephone and reported to the exchange that their house was the scene of an armed robbery and asked that help be sent.

Attacked with a Hatchet.

He had just finished phoning when two armed robbers came up from below. Both carried automatics but one was further armed with a carpenter's hatchet. They asked him if he had a phone in the house whether he had sent a message through. He answered in the affirmative and the robber only carrying a pistol covered him and he held his hands

above his head, while the second robbed went towards the instrument which was still ringing. The first man came nearer and nearer to Mr. Rose till he was within grasping distance and Mr. Rose seeing a chance of disarming him grabbed him by the wrist of the hand in which the pistol was held. Upon this the companion robber, evidently finding his comrade in the way to his shooting Mr. Rose attacked with the hatchet. Mr. Rose does not know just what happened but he suddenly felt his right arm fall helpless to his side. The robber then made a second lunge, this time at Mr. Rose's head but Mrs. Rose seeing the attempt rushed between the two and received the blow on her chest. Mr. and Mrs. Rose then beat a hasty retreat to their bedroom but the robbers opening fire. Mr. Rose sustained a slight wound on his left arm.

Attempt to Save Children.

Whether the two would have been safe in their bedroom is not known, but at this point Mrs. Rose, in an attempt to get to her children rushed into the dining room. Here the robbers made a second lunge at her and she was again wounded. Mr. Rose followed her and seeing that they were in a tight corner picked up a chair, the only weapon available, in his left hand and telling his wife to stand behind him, prepared to make as good a stand as he could. Mrs. Rose, however, made a second attempt to get to her children and Mr. Rose was dismayed to see her fall in a welter of blood.

To all appearances Mrs. Rose was dead and seeing that it was imperative to get help Mr. Rose struck through the window and across the garden towards a garden door. Notwithstanding that he knew the position well he took some moments to find the spot and then he discovered a man with a spear barring his way. However, it was with relief that he discovered the individual to be his watchman, whom he sent off to call for help which was obtained from a detachment of soldiers at a nearby hospital. Here it is interesting to note that Mr. Rose's house was supposed to have been guarded by four policemen who had been posted there by the magistrate to protect the premises. These evidently had beat a hasty departure when the robbers came on the scene.

Cook's Child Carried off.

On returning Mr. Rose found that the outcry for help had scared away the robbers and his wife had been carried on to a bed where she was being attended to by a friend. Meanwhile a search of the premises showed that the robbers had taken away a box of Mr. Rose's and the cook's child, why the latter is not clear. Dr. Bao then came and it found that Mrs. Rose had luckily just escaped a critical wound, the hatchet cutting through the flesh of the breast but stopping short of the bone. Mr. Rose it was found had stopped the slash with his fore-arm and the hatchet had splintered the bone necessitating an operation to have the splintered section removed.

That night the premises were guarded by the soldiers and next day the magistrate was approached to place armed men there instead of unarmed police. It was found, however, that the official could not or would not help and the unarmed police plainly stated that they could give no protection whatever. Fortunately, the captain at the hospital was again prevailed upon to supply the guard.

Up to this time it was thought best to wait at Changteh for a time to allow of Mrs. Rose recuperating a little, but the German doctor arriving in a motor launch from Changsha with the message that it had been arranged for H.M.S. *Gnat* to wait at Liulintang to pick them up made the Roses decided that it would be best to leave at once.

The magistrate was again approached this time to provide a guard to protect them to the boat. He again showed no inclination to acquiesce but a telegram being received from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Changsha resulted in him giving 10 soldiers to escort the party to the vessel. They left the town at sundown on Friday and reaching Liulintang at 10 o'clock on Saturday found H.M.S. *Gnat* there and were taken on board. Mr. Rose was taken to the hospital and arrived in Hankow where it was found that although Mrs. Rose is progressing favourably Mr. Rose's wounds could stand little further delay in receiving treatment.

MURDER AS A FINE ART.

THE SOVIET SPECIALISTS.

A PRACTICE OF MUCH
PROFIT.

A century ago Thomas de Quincy wrote a laboured phantasy on "Murder as one of the Fine Arts." The present day reality is far beyond anything that his opium laden brain could imagine in the following article, reprinted from the *Daily Mail*. Dr. Edouard Luboff, a leading authority on Russia, sums up the methods of some of these most expert of political thugs.

The Soviet O.G.P.U.—the re-named "Cheka," that "Extraordinary Commission" whose sole purpose is espionage and political murder—has admitted that the shooting of 20 prisoners without any real trial is the State's reply to the increasing number of assassinations of its leaders. In this the Soviet Republic has out-Caesar Caesar. Under the Czar, it is true, a political crime was frequently followed by mass arrests and even by executions, but in every case the State produced undeniable evidence either of the guilt or of the complicity of the prisoners in the particular crime and, according to the laws then in operation, gave them a trial. I will not and I cannot say that all the trials were fair; but at least the Czar did not descend to cold-blooded butchery.

Five Specialists in Murder.

The Soviet leaders, however, have always been considered expert murderers and organisers of terror.

Thus Stalin, the present head of the Soviet triumvirate, was the chief organiser of political assassination in the Caucasus, and in this capacity was responsible for the death by violence of many officials in Tiflis.

Trotsky was for some time a leading member of the Odessa terrorist battalion, the number of whose crimes was never correctly ascertained, in spite of the work of several investigating commissions.

Bukharin was the leader of the Moscow terrorist group up to 1911, while Litvinoff, or, as he was then called, Valakh, was both organiser of assassinations and the buyer of arms and bombs.

Litvinoff came to London in 1909 after being deported from Paris, where he supplied arms to a group of Bolsheviks operating in Russia and specialising in the murder of Treasury officials for the money in their care. On being arrested in Paris on January 4th, 1908, Litvinoff was found to have in his possession twelve 500-ruble notes the numbers of which were identified as the remnant of the haul made in Tiflis in 1906, organised by Stalin and assisted by Krasin.

In these ways the Bolsheviks generally made political assassination a source of profit. Lozovsky, another prominent Bolshevik—it should be noted that "Bolshevik" means the "big" or majority party, which is just what the Bolsheviks are not—was also a political assassin, and had he not escaped abroad would have been hanged in 1908 for the murder of an official in Kharkoff. Stokloff, the former editor of the official Moscow newspaper *Izvestiya*, was also a terrorist, and in a speech made in Paris in 1905 insisted on the approval by the party of plans made by him for the murder of the Czar and his family. Sverdloff, who was himself assassinated in Moscow early in 1919, was an active terrorist and the leader of a group of assassins who operated in Kiev and the Ukraine.

Murder Breeds Murder.

The murder of M. Shingareff and M. Kokoshkin, two Ministers in the Provisional Government, while in hospital was the first act of the Bolsheviks.

Among Russian political assassinations must be included the murder of Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador at Moscow, on July 5th, 1918. Then on July 10th came the murder of the Czar and his family, organised by Volokoff and others. Volokoff has also admitted that in 1905 he tried to assassinate an official named Dumbadze at Yalta, in the Crimea, and then booted to Switzerland.

As for the Bolsheviks who have themselves been assassinated, the number of the small assassins and Cheka agents is very large, but so far the leading officials have been more fortunate. Two attempts were made on Lenin, and his death is partly ascribed to the effects of the second attempt. Vorovsky was shot in Switzerland by Conrad, whose parents and friends suffered at the hands of the Bolsheviks; Uritsky was shot at Petrograd and Volokoff at Warsaw.

(Continued on next column.)

NATIONALISTS AND EDUCATION.

AN INTERESTING
EXPOSITION.

A BOLSHEVIK HATRED OF
RELIGION.

What is believed to be the attitude of the Nationalist Government towards Mission education is shown by the following extracts from a discussion of the educational policy of the Nationalist Government. These extracts are translated from the *Shunpan*, and represent the views of Dr. Sidney K. Wei (Dr. Wei Ko). Dr. Wei was formerly on the Educational Committee at Wuchang, and is now on the Central Education Committee at Nanking. Two paragraphs from Dr. Wei's contribution to the subject are given below:—

(9) A strenuous effort should be made to regain control of education. Our country at present has many schools which are in the grasp of the hands of foreigners. This is a most grievous state of affairs. No matter what the intention may be, it is not adapted to the conditions in China. Moreover, if they manage schools, it is difficult to guarantee that it is not an aggressive plan.

If we look at the schools managed by the Japanese in the Three Eastern Provinces, we can understand their scheme. Making every allowance for their benevolent intention in conducting schools, yet their curriculum and discipline are not at all adapted to the conditions of our country, and this cannot be gainsaid. If you expect schools of this character to follow the principles of the Party in their management, it is still more impossible.

Now the schools managed by foreigners have neither been registered by the government nor put themselves under the supervision of the bureau of education. This shows that they do not respect the authority of our country. In order to regain the control of education, we must immediately draw up enactments, and vigorously put into execution regulations for the repression of schools managed by foreigners. We must positively get back the schools managed by foreigners and manage them ourselves.

Separation from Religion.

(10) Education must be separated from religion. The restraint of education by religion is an evil inheritance from the Middle Ages. The former education of our country was bound by the traditional ideas of Confucianism—like being bound by the authority of religion.

Now our country's education, although it cannot free itself from being bound by Confucian ideas entirely, yet gradually it can be emancipated.

It is a pity that there is a class of missionaries and Christians who advocate what is known as Christian education as an auxiliary to religion, and overlooking the dignity of education. Originally religion and education were two different things, and they should not be confused. If education is restrained by religion, it loses its independent character. If religion and education are confused, there are many evils. We should certainly guard against them in advance, and avoid future evil consequences.

Above, I have already said education should take natural science and social sciences as its foundation, and the policy of the Party should be the basic policy of education. Thus, education cannot rely upon religion for its existence. We should repress all Church schools, and not allow religious propaganda, religious worship and religious instruction in the schools. If the study of religion as of the nature of investigation, then it need not be prohibited.—*North China Daily News*.

Other attempts have been made on the lives of Krasin, Rakovsky, and Krestinsky, among the Ambassadors; Trotsky, Zinovieff, Kameneff, and Kalinin among the leaders; and, according to Soviet reports, against Rykoff, Stalin, and Bukharin, of the Soviet Government. The assassins were Russians, Germans, and Armenians. The Soviet leaders hope that their present panicky executions will diminish the dangers of assassination, but it is obvious that they will actually increase them. Murder breeds murder, all terror notwithstanding.

A. J. COOK HOPES TO EMULATE!

I am very fond of Russia. I owe more allegiance to the Russian workers than I do to Baldwin. The necessity of the moment will dictate the action that will be taken in this country. Whatever has taken place in Russia there can be no doubt that the official Labour Party and the Trade Union Movement in this country is out to do what Russia has done.

As Good as a Trip to Paris!

THE JAZZIEST, PEPPIEST PICTURE
THAT EVEN LUBITSCH HAS MADE

You've never seen the Charleston danced until you see it

TO-NIGHT at THE QUEEN'S

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A fantasy of fashion, fine feathers, frippery, flattery,
fibs, frills, flirtations and frivolity

A Symphony of Laughing Lips and Dancing Feet

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HOW THE ZOO-PYTHONS
WERE "SACKED."

STRUGGLE OF WHICH VISTORS
KNEW NOTHING.

AN EXCITING HOUSE MOVING.

While happy children were showing fathers and mothers round the Zoo the other day an exciting struggle was in progress behind the closed doors of the reptile house. The inmates of this awesome chamber were being removed to their new homes at the gardens, designed by Miss J. B. Procter, the woman curator of reptiles, and this was the first of the moving days.

It was intended to move the smaller residents—lizards, toads, frogs, and tiny snakes, only, but Head-keeper Collins, going round the snake house with Dr. Vevera, the superintendent, noticed that five African pythons happened to be in a favourable position for attack.

Sacks were secured, and Dr. Vevera went to the little door at the back of the den, accompanied by three or four keepers.

Then, raising the door cautiously, Keeper Collins crept softly inside, carrying a bundle of blankets. Holding the blankets matador fashion, he crept up to each snake in turn, and dropped one over its head.

He went up to one of them and gently turned back the edge of the blanket. There was a sudden movement, the dart of a wicked-looking head with opened jaws and then a great carpet-coloured coil crushed against the glass front of the den.

With a quick movement Collins had grabbed the reptile firmly at the back of the head. Another keeper grasped the writhing body, and together they staggered to the open door.

The python was forced in and the strings of the sack were pulled tight. The python on the ledge was similarly handled, and then Head-keeper Collins approached the third sleeping reptile in the pool. These included one measuring 12ft. and although Collins was successful in his initial grasp at the creature's neck the python made a great fight of it.

"I shouldn't like to do it every day," said Keeper Collins when all were bagged. He has felt the coils of big snakes round him before, and has been bitten by the monsters, but he has never such an exciting moving job as this.

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ASYLUM ESCAPE MYSTERY.

PRISONER WHO WAS MOVED
FROM LONDON.

YOUNG WOMAN'S VISIT.

LONDON, June 17th.

Remarkable circumstances are associated with the escape from Chatham Asylum, near Canterbury, of Charles Cecil Maxted, aged 23, of Margate, who had been removed there while undergoing sentence of imprisonment in Wandsworth Gaol.

Maxted is a married man who was sentenced early in the year for house-breaking at Margate. At the same time his young wife, whom he married more than a year ago after being charged in 1924 with abducting her when she was only 15, was found over for snatching a purse from a woman in the street.

The girl-wife was given a situation as domestic servant at Ramsgate. Last Sunday she visited her husband at Chatham.

Yesterday she left her situation without warning when there was no one at home, leaving behind her a note which read:

"I have had bad news, so have gone to see what it is. I am very sorry, but will get back as soon as possible. Don't worry."

It was afterwards discovered that she had taken all her personal belongings.

At the asylum it is stated that a young woman wearing dark-rimmed glasses presented a letter to the porter, purporting to be signed by the medical officer, authorising Maxted to leave the institution for a few hours.

Neither Maxted nor his wife had been seen since.

The escaped prisoner is reported to have been removed to Chatham on account of attempts which he had made upon his life.

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**A RECRUDESCENCE OF COMMUNIST
ACTIVITY.**

THE CHRISTIAN GENERAL'S DEEP-LAID PLOT.

PLANS FOR A COMMUNIST COUP IN CANTON.

NEW LIFE IN THE HANKOW CLIQUE.

[By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY.]

Chinese Communists are becoming active in Shanghai and throughout the territory nominally or actually under the control of the Nanking Government. Their objective this time is not anti-foreignism but they are against General Chiang Kai Shek and they are making plans to unseat him. If they find it necessary to utilize anti-foreignism to affect General Chiang Kai Shek they will attack the Japanese, because they believe that General Chiang Kai Shek and Mayor Huang Fu have certain relations with Japanese. At any rate, they are proposing to say so.

Whereas a month ago, Comrade Borodin and many of the Hankow Communists were preparing to escape by aeroplane via Turkestan, to-day Hankow is revitalized and is preparing to punish General Chiang Kai Shek for his splitting away from them. Instead of Hankow being weakened, Hankow is politically stronger than it has been since the Nanking outrage. Part of Hankow's strength arises from the fact that the attention of the foreign Powers has been diverted to Tsingtao, Tientsin and other places in the North. Hankow is further strengthened by the fact that Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang has played a double game in his relations with General Chiang Kai Shek.

Marshal Feng's Present Objective.

Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang has an army of about 300,000 men. His military and political objective at the present time is not Peking, but is rather to force Tang Seng Chi and Chiang Kai Shek to fight so that he can hold the balance and eventually seize the territory of both of them. The truth about the Chengchow and Hsuehchow conferences will shortly be realized by events in Shantung, Kiangsi, Kwangtung and Kiangsu. One fact is evident, namely, that whereas at Hsuehchow, Marshal Feng gave the impression of bitter hatred for Hankow and Communism, the fact is that he is to-day not interfering with Hankow's strong military and political movement to destroy the government of General Chiang Kai Shek.

The Tsingtao treachery was not the work of the Nanking Government. When General Chen I Jung declared himself an adherent of Nationalism and cut the railway between Tsingtao and Tainanfu, he was not acting on behalf of General Chiang Kai Shek, but on behalf of the "Christian" General, Feng Yu Hsiang. Now, one of the implied agreements of the Hsuehchow conference was that Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang should devote himself to Honan, Hupeh and Hunan, while General Chiang Kai Shek would march through Shantung. When General Chen mutinied in Tsingtao with only 2,000 troops he was not taking what appeared to be a madman's chance. For simultaneously, a force of Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang's troops marched into Shantung from Honan. But Feng soon realized that their plans had gone awry and they retired to Loyang. This has been reported casually in the Press, but its meaning was not understood until it became known that Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang had betrayed General Chiang Kai Shek and the Nationalist Government, and had invaded Shantung for the purpose of cutting off their march northward. As a matter of fact, had Marshal Feng's plan succeeded, he would have commanded a line from Chengchow to Tsingtao, beyond which General Chiang Kai Shek would have found it impossible to proceed without the "Christian" General's fiat.

Two Possible Lines of March.

To-day, an army of 50,000 men consisting of the Cantonese Iron Division and Communist troops of General Tang Seng Chi's command are marching into Nationalist territory. With regard to their destination, I have been informed from two different sources two different accounts and will give them both:—

(1.) This army is marching toward Canton where they will attack General Chiang Kai Shek's position. Their slogan will be "Canton for the Cantonese. Down with Kwangsi militarists and Chekiang politicians!" It must be remembered that Canton is now held by Kwangsi troops and the General Chiang Kai Shek and most of his entourage are Chekiang men. According to some Chinese political sources, General Chen Chung Ming, the Hakka commander of anti-Kuomintang troops, has raised a bandit levy on the Kwangtung-Fukien border and has gone over to the Hankow Communists. He will make trouble whenever this army arrives from Hankow.

(2.)—The second explanation is that the Hankow army is marching on Nanking and will force General Chiang to fight for his capital, while Feng Yu Hsiang will menace his rear from Honan.

Canton as Communist Capital.

Whichever explanation is correct could not be ascertained in Shanghai, but the fact remains that a Hankow army is marching against Nanking and that Hankow believes that this is an opportune time to attempt again to establish a Communist Government in Canton and Shanghai. According to information from sources upon which I have relied for almost a decade, it is Hankow's purpose after they have destroyed Chiang Kai Shek to re-establish the Communist capital in Canton and to leave affairs north of the Yangtze to Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang.

Northerners Being Bought Up.

In the hotels and restaurants of Shanghai, there has been a terrible competition for the purchase of Northern military men. The "Christian" General, who has no right to be active in Nanking's territory, has emissaries here who are handing appointments to Northern commanders without stint. Instead of a slight promotion and some money, as General Chiang's emissaries are doing, Marshal Feng's agents give everybody an appointment as an "Army Commander," which one military man's agent said to me, was almost as high as the "Christian" General himself. According to my informants, General Chiang Kai Shek has grown stingy since Marshal Feng has returned to the political scene, and Northern commanders can get much more out of Marshal Feng than they can get out of the Nationalist Government in Nanking. There is hardly a subordinate Northern commander without an agent in Shanghai seeking to get something either from Nanking or from the "Christian" General. I have seen men here recently who have been away from Shanghai since Sun Chuan Fang defeated the Fengtien forces nearly two years ago and they are here for business.

Nanking's Difficult Position.

In the matter of politics, the Nanking Government has been placed in an exceedingly difficult position by the intrigues of the Feng Yu Hsiang clique in Shanghai. This clique is, broadly anti-Hankow; yet they have maintained their relations with Hankow. General Chiang has been seeking to influence Mrs. Sun Yat Sen and Mr. Sun Fo to come to Nanking and has utilized the Feng Yu Hsiang clique in that direction. They have thus far failed although high positions were offered to any one who could succeed.

According to my information, Mr. Wang Ching Wei will call himself Generalissimo of the new army marching on Nanking and Mr. Sun Fo will be his assistant, although this suggestion seems to be too ludicrous to be believed as neither has ever been a military man.

**GIBRALTAR. SHOOT-
ING TRAGEDY.**

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE TRIAL.

ACCUSED OFFICER'S ECCENTRIC CONDUCT.

London papers to hand give details of the earlier stages of the trial before the Chief Justice of Gibraltar (Sir Sydney Nettleton) of Lieut. Austin Christopher Duffield, of the 2nd Batt. East Surrey Regiment who pleaded not guilty to a charge of murdering Lieut.-Col. J. S. Fitz-Gerald, the battalion commander, by shooting him in the orderly room on April 7th.

Lieut. Duffield, who wore a suit of grey civilian clothes and a black tie, was pale but composed. Capt. M. H. Anderson, R.C., R.N. (retired), the Attorney-General, who prosecuted, stated that Lieut. Duffield had failed to appear before the audit board on April 6th in connection with the accounts of the battalion rifle club, and was directed to see the colonel on the 8th. On the 7th, said counsel, Lieut. Duffield went to the orderly room and deliberately shot Colonel Fitz-Gerald.

Was the Battalion Efficient?

During the afternoon session Lieut. Duffield's manner was markedly cheerful. He joked with counsel for the defence and conversed with his brother, an English clergyman.

Lieut. Dowling, the adjutant, whom asked by the judge whether the battalion was considered efficient, replied that it was an unfair question, on which the judge remarked, amid laughter, that sometimes one got at the truth in that way.

Major Schomberg, president of the audit board, said that there was a balance of only £13 14s., instead of £300, for the rifle club at Barclays Bank, which was corroborated by a bank official.

This ended the first day's proceedings. Lieutenant Aldridge repeated the evidence given at the police court in which he alleged that after the shooting the accused man had made statements admitting the crime, declaring that it was premeditated and that he was perfectly sane at the time. He stated that Lieut. Duffield said:

Since our arrival in Gibraltar the C.O. has given up all ideas of soldiering, and it is better that one man should die than that the whole regiment should be ruined. I missed with the first shot and hit him with the second, which I meant for myself.

Lieut. Aldridge added that he himself was more upset than the accused, who was quite cool and smoked and conversed while under arrest.

In-Mental Ward.

Lieut. Doyle stated that after the crime Lieut. Duffield was taken to the mental ward in the military hospital, which was contrary to custom, officers under arrest being usually confined to their quarters. Lieut. Duffield, like himself, had belonged to the Leinster Regiment, the disbandment of which in 1925 had greatly distressed his father, who had been a colonel in the Leinsters; his son being born in the regiment. The disbandment was, said Lieut. Doyle, like the breaking up of a home.

Some further evidence having been heard, Mr. A. B. M. Serfaty opened the case for the defence, submitted a plea of insanity. He declared that the act that Lieut. Duffield had been born and brought up in the military profession must have rendered such a crime abhorrent to him if he had been sane. The crime was inexplicable and motiveless.

Evidence to be produced would, he said, show that the accused was not responsible for his actions. Lieut. Duffield was an Irishman, soaked in the traditions of the Leinster Regiment. Its disbandment had preyed on his mind, and he had ceased writing home to his family. A doctor had detected symptoms of paranoia, a class of insanity undetectable by laymen until its climax.

Dressed "Like a Ghost."

Sergeant Birch described an occasion on which Lieut. Duffield had appeared on the rifle range in an "uncontrollable rage," and said that the accused was seen outside the men's quarters shortly before one Christmas dressed "like a ghost" and making noises.

Sergeant Major Press said that Lieut. Duffield, while thus disguised, challenged a sentry at the risk of being bayoneted.

Evidence was also given by the Rev. John Duffield, brother. The latter confirmed the evidence of previous witnesses as to the accused man's distress at the disbandment of the Leinster Regiment, at which in a letter Lieut. Duffield wrote, "I seemed to go mad."

Dr. Lyons declared that Lieut. Duffield was suffering from paranoia (delusional insanity). The prisoner was found guilty with a recommendation to mercy and the sentence has been commuted to one of penal servitude for life.

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**RUSSIAN DANCER
TRAGEDY.**

SECOND PRISONER
ACQUITTED.

CONFESSION WRITTEN TO
HELP BROTHER.

The case against Sergius Parsheff, charged with homicide, came up in the Shanghai Provisional Court last Friday for a final hearing before Judge Liang Loong and Deputy Whitmore and the action was dismissed.

It will be remembered that the accused was arrested following a letter which was written by him containing his confession that he had murdered Clara Frolova who was found with a bullet wound in her head in a ditch near Tunshin Road in the Western district. The brother of Sergius Parsheff, Miss Clara Parsheff, had been charged with the crime but was acquitted.

Mr. Ivanoff appeared for the accused. During the proceedings Det. Sgt. Henry, appearing for the police, presented to the court the fact that accused had given himself up to the police who were since satisfied that he had had nothing to do with the murder. The brother of the accused had been charged with the crime but the case against him had been dismissed for lack of evidence.

The following statement was made by the accused:—

"I have been three years in Shanghai. I only met the deceased woman once and that was on January 1st, this year. My brother also met her on that date. She came to my brother's house with a man named Perbolisky. I do not know whether the woman was murdered by a Russian or not. I do not know anything about the murder. I wrote the letter because I wanted to help my brother and his wife. I have four brothers in Russia. I came to Shanghai because I had no work in Russia."

Counsel for the accused thereupon asked that the case be dismissed as the police did not have sufficient evidence against the accused. The decision was given subsequently dismissing the case.—North China Daily News.

**HEALTH BULLETIN OF
EASTERN PORTS.**

The health bulletin of Eastern ports for the week ending July 10th, states:—

Plague.

5 deaths at Bassein.
5 deaths at Bombay.
3 deaths at Rangoon.

Cholera.

13 deaths at Bassein.
2 deaths at Bombay.
12 deaths at Calcutta.

1 death at Rangoon.
1 case at Bangkok.
7 cases at Haiphong and 7 deaths.

2 cases at Tourane and 1 death.
1 case at Saigon and 1 death.

1 case at Canton and 1 death.

Small-pox.

1 case at Basra and 1 death.
21 cases at Bombay and 17 deaths.

11 cases at Calcutta and 10 deaths.
13 cases at Rangoon and 1 death.

2 cases at Vizagapatnam and 1 death.
1 case at Colombo.

3 cases at Bangkok.
1 case at Hong Kong and 1 death.

1 case at Changchun.
1 case at Mukden.

17 cases at Nagasaki and 4 deaths.

**RIISING PRICES IN
CHEKIANG.**

Kashtu, Chekiang, July 7th.

For lack of locomotives, the train service was reduced—two each way. We left Shanghai at 9 a.m. arrived about noon, Chinese fellow-passengers were indifferent, till a young officer, recently graduated from Whampoa Military Academy in Canton, sat down by us, started a conversation and showed such courtesy that the entire car became tolerant, almost friendly. His father was an old friend, he himself had married one of our girl graduates. He said China would soon be united and at peace with all nations.

We found the missionary hospital well filled, with in-patients and the daily clinic running at the average. Very few soldiers now in Kashing, and no trouble on that score. Business along the main streets was rather less than usual. Very little building going on, only necessary repairs after rains. The schools had nearly all closed for the summer holidays.

The Southern Presbyterian Mission at that point, after many conferences with Chinese educationalists and others concerned has decided to close all school work for at least a year, or until Chekiang Province comes to a clearer understanding than now exists. This includes Senior High School for Boys, a Junior High School for Girls and eight out-station day-schools. In all, about 1,000 students will be looking elsewhere for educational facilities. Several of the teachers told the writer that teaching under the existing conditions is almost impossible.

Political Discussions the Fashion.

There is intense activity along politico-social-economic discussion lines. Several societies are holding frequent meetings, young men and young women active and interested. One of the gentry, retired from active affairs was extremely courteous: about all that he could say was, "Wait and see." Several unemployed workers called to explain that it is now very hard to get work of any sort to do; the cost of living and rents have increased beyond the ability of many to pay. As Kashing is ordinarily a prosperous city, it is causing some anxiety as to the immediate future.

In the course of conversation with old friends, I got the impression that China was quite ready and willing to forget all that she had done in the past and is ready to be friendly—with a fresh start.—North China Daily News.

RIVER LEVELS.**KWANGTUNG CONSERVANCY
BULLETIN**

West River at Shuihung: July 14th, rising; highest level on record 41 feet; lowest on record 0in.

North River at Teingyuen: July 12th, 13th, 4ins.; July 13th, 10ft. 4ins.; July 14th, falling; highest level on record 22ft. 7ins.; lowest 0in.

North River at Samshui: July 12th, 13th, 6ins.; July 13th, 18ft.; July 14th, falling; highest level on record 27ft. 3ins.; lowest 5ft.

East River at Shoklung: July 14th, 8ft. 6ins.; July 13th, 4ins.; July 14th, 7ft.; highest 16ft. 5ins.; lowest 3ft.

FEAR OF CONFLICT IN CANTON.

REPORTS OF RED ACTIVITY.

A TRIANGULAR CONTEST FORESHADOWED.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

It was reported in Chinese newspaper circles that at least two regiments of pro-Nanking Cantonese troops, recently stationed at Nanyang and in the territory beyond, had been disbanded by pro-Hankow "Reds." The report, however, has been denied by the Canton Authorities. That General Chien Ta Chun, officer commanding the troops in that district, who has been on leave in Nanking and Canton, returned to his command yesterday may be an indication that something there is needing his attention. To strengthen the position of General Chien Ta Chun, as the representative of General Chiang Kai Shek in the Canton area, in any renewed struggle with the "Reds," a proposal has been brought forward in Nanking to make him a corps commander. He is now only a division commander. With the rank of corps commander, General Chiang would be equal to General Li Tsai Hsin as far as prestige and privileges are concerned. Meanwhile the local military authorities are hastening the organisation of four divisions—an addition of no less than three divisions to the forces now at their disposal.

In addition to the renewal of "Red" activities in the Northern section of Kwangtung, districts east of Canton City proper are also reporting the re-appearance of followers of M. Borodin. It appears that now both the pro-Nanking and the pro-Hankow factions in Canton are each trying to enlist aid from former Cantonese militarists who are idle in Shanghai, Macao, Kwangchowwan, and Hong Kong. There is fear of triangular conflict. The pro-Nanking and the pro-Hankow cliques will fight openly, with the close followers of General Li Tsai Hsin standing on the fence.

Taking advantage of the irregular but yet officially tolerated searches by pickets and other, the pirates and bandits these days are having the time of their life. Last Thursday morning two overseas Chinese, who arrived at Canton by one of the Hong Kong steamers with luggage amounting to nearly 20 pieces, were arrested and, it was said, taken to Macao Forts as "Reds." Later it turned out that they had been kidnapped. Pickets, searchers for Japanese goods, secret agents hunting down "Reds," all these possess certain authority not distinguishable from that of the policemen, and among the crowd it is not surprising that bandits should be able to operate freely.

However, the police order has gone forth that the individual persecution of "Reds" by persons claiming to be members of the Kuomintang has got to stop. Only properly authorised officers of the law may arrest Bolsheviks.

Chinese dealers in joss sticks and other articles of ancestral worship in Canton are to join in a protest against the Kuomintang taxation. There is no difficulty in explaining to an intelligent Chinese that idolatry worship is a luxury and a waste of money and time, but the great mass using these articles of worship consider them a necessity. Many Chinese women would starve themselves rather than allow the gods in their household to be neglected. In this protest, both the "capitalists" and the workers join together, as the taxing of the industry will affect the workers as much as the small merchants.

(Continued on next column.)

THE C.N.C. STRIKE.

NO CHANGE IN THE DEAD-LOCK.

"SHANTUNG" LEAVING FOR NORTH WITH FULL CARGO.

There has been no change in the C.N.C. strike deadlock. Officials of the Company and the Guild are alike very reticent.

The positions here and at Shanghai are very similar, meetings being held almost daily, but no statements are being made. The only thing definite is that there has been no settlement.

The s.s. *Shantung*, which came in from Shanghai earlier this week, and then left for Canton, is sailing this week-end with a full cargo for the North. Cargo, of course, has accumulated in the godowns, and that taken by the *Shantung* will only afford a small relief to that stored up for C.N.C. boats.

The cargo in question is being taken direct to Shanghai, and it is understood that the *Shantung* will not make any call en route.

The shore staff are taking "shifts" in manning the vessels tied up at Kowloon Bay.

No confirmation could be obtained on enquiry yesterday whether or no a number of officers of the C.N.C. had applied for passage home in vessels of the N.Y.K., and that several had already booked.

The Canton City Merchants' Association, the General Chamber of Commerce, and the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Kwangtung Province have all joined in a protest to Nanking against the Canton luxury tax.

Passengers on incoming trains and junks at Canton are being closely searched these days. Since July 13th, special guards have been put along the Bund.

MURDER ON SHAMEEN.

The Canton Police are being asked to assist in the search for the criminal who, in the early morning of July 14th, entered the compound of the Jardine, Matheson & Company on Shameen, and murdered the wife of a foreign employee in her room. The body of the victim was stabbed in several places.

THE KUOMINTANG AND THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

At a meeting of the anti-Japanese Boycott Committee in Canton on July 13th, it was decided to request the Kuomintang Administration to supply the anti-Japanese pickets with arms and ammunition and pay for the six companies of pickets. They also asked for two steam and one motor launches for service at sea.

After a series of postponed meetings, the Society for the Extension of the Anti-British Boycott was able to again meet on the same day. No business was transacted, the meeting having been taken up with a discussion on a recent cartoon published by an English newspaper which did not speak well of the Kuomintang and their "Red" comrades.

The Kuomintang Executive Committee will this (Saturday) afternoon entertain the full committee of the anti-Japanese boycott movement at the party headquarters.

BOYCOTT POSITION.

It was thought that with the docking of the s.s. *Tung On*, that there might be a chance of a renewal of Chinese passenger traffic on the British steamers, but when the s.s. *Lungshan* came in yesterday afternoon from Canton there were only 42 persons beside the crew on board. Of this number the majority were fish, vegetable and poultry coolies who always travel on the boat. The only passengers were two Europeans and one Chinese deck passenger.

The position on the night boat was similar.

REPULSE BAY MOTOR FRACAS.

EVIDENCE FOR THE
DEFENCE.

MAGISTRATE RESERVES DECISION.

That a European police inspector had used bad language and struck them was alleged by Li Shiu Piu, one of the two young Chinese motorists who appeared at the Central Magistracy again yesterday on charges arising out of incidents at Repulse Bay on June 27th. By the prosecution it is alleged that defendants, who were with several more in a car, ignored the Inspector's signal to stop and jeered at him from the back of the car. The allegations against Chang Hin Chan, the driver of the car, are that he passed a moving vehicle in the controlled area, failed to produce his licence, obstructed the police and drove the car dangerously. Li was charged with obstruction.

Li Shiu Piu's Story.

The Court was crowded with well-to-do Chinese.

The first witness at the morning's hearing was Li. He stated that Inspector Grant attempted to pull Chan out of the car, then twisted his arm behind his back. Witness alleged that the Inspector stepped on to the footboard and struck Chan upon the shoulder, and when witness spoke to him about it, he replied "Don't interfere, you b— fool." Witness told the Inspector that he could not treat Chan like that, and the Inspector said "You go to H—," and struck him on the jaw. The bruise was still there. Witness replied "Why the H— did you hit me? I'll see the C.S.P. about it."

The Inspector leant against the driving wheel still holding Chan's hand behind his back. Chan was forced to lean backward, and while he was in this position his spectacles fell off.

Dr. Wan Ying Sing was brought up from the bench, and when he arrived, continued witness, the Inspector was still holding Chan's arm behind his back.

Dr. Wan asked the Inspector if he would not take Chan's name and address and release him, but the reply was "No, he must go in my car." Dr. Wong said there were three Chinese doctors who would guarantee that Chan would not run away, and asked the Inspector to release Chan's arm. Inspector Grant replied "No, not until he is in my car. If he won't go, I'll handcuff him." Witness drove Chan's car back to the city.

Chinese Doctors Give Evidence.

Dr. Ying Sing Wan, in answer to Mr. Hall Brutton, for the defendants, stated that he was asked to go up to the road from the bench, and on arrival found a car drawn up across the road, surrounded by a small crowd. Inspector Grant was sitting on the driving wheel holding Chan by both wrists. The Inspector told witness that Chan had passed him in the controlled area and had failed to produce his licence when asked to do so. The Inspector said he had asked him to go to the police station. Witness suggested that the Inspector might take Chan's name and address and summing him up, but this he refused to do. Chan showed witness a cut on his little finger. Witness then asked the Inspector's permission for Chan to drive to the police station in his own car, but this also was refused. The Inspector said he had one charge against Li of obstruction. He took Li's name and address.

Dr. Wan, Yik Sing stated that the Inspector had said to Li, "Young man, you will get into trouble." He believed this was for something that had happened before his arrival.

The Magistrate: What reason did the Inspector give for refusing to accept Chan's name and address?

He said Chan had not behaved like a gentleman and should not be treated as such.

Did he not say that Chan had already refused to give his name and address?—I do not remember.

Further Chinese Evidence.

Miss Li Shau Yung, of 64, Robinson Road, sister of the defendant Li, stated that she heard a disturbance on the road as she was changing into her bathing costume at Repulse Bay. When she went out she saw the Inspector standing on the footboard of the car. He struck her brother a blow in the face with his fist, and aimed another blow at him. Witness added that she did not see her brother strike the Inspector.

Corroborative evidence was given by Lo Wing Hau.

Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, concluding his case for the defendants, said that the Inspector had not charged defendants with driving dangerously until after the other charges were made. He thought there could be little doubt that the Inspector had acted a little indiscreetly. He submitted that there must have been an assault on Li.

His Worship (Mr. R. E. Lindell) adjourned until Wednesday to consider his decision.

METER MYSTERY SOLVED.

A MISTAKE DURING 1925
STRIKE?

WHEN ELECTRIC COMPANY HAD SCRATCH "CREW."

WIRES WRONGLY CONNECTED

The mystery of the electric meters in two Duddell Street flats, over which an action has been proceeding in the Summary Court, has now been solved. It was shown yesterday afternoon, when records from the Electric Company were produced that the wires connecting Nos. 3 and 4 flats to the meters had been connected with the wrong meters with the result that the bills for current consumed in flat No. 4 have gone to the owner of flat No. 3.

It was admitted by a witness from the Hong Kong Electric Company that during the strike of 1925, it was quite likely that the "scratch crew" whom the Company had to employ then, had connected the meters to the wrong flats, and had never carried out any tests to ensure correctness.

The case was one in which Mr. J. H. Ruttonjee (of the firm of Ruttonjee & Son, wine merchants) sued Mrs. D. A. Ross for \$173.25 for the supply of electric current to a flat in Duddell Street.

The case has been heard before the acting Puisne Judge (Mr. P. Jacks) and Mr. J. T. Prior has represented plaintiff, and Mr. W. D. Owen has appeared for defendant.

When the case was opened it was stated that the bills for one quarter from the Electric Light Company amounted to only \$14.62, but there in the next two months and part of the third month they increased as under:—January, \$45.34; February, \$61.27; and up to the middle of March, \$37.59.

It will be recalled that at last week's hearing, Mr. S. Longfield, Meter Superintendent of the Hong Kong Electric Company, gave expert evidence on the point raised by the defence and after his statement the case was adjourned so that he could produce records regarding the two meters.

Yesterday Mr. Longfield produced an application for the installation of meter 26210, and said that it showed that Mr. or Mrs. Madden applied to have a meter installed in No. 4 flat at this premises in Duddell Street. The meter was installed on July 22nd, 1925, and during that month, August, September and October it did not register anything. In November 13th units were recorded.

In answer to Mr. Prior, witness said that he did not know Mr. Madden was using electricity during the months of July, August, September and October, as he was away on leave. Neither did he know that No. 3 flat (the one subsequently occupied by Mrs. Ross) was unoccupied at this time.

In answer to further questions, witness considered it impossible that the Electric Company had made a mistake with regard to installation, judging from the records.

The other flats, continued witness, were, according to other records connected with meter No. 24040.

Mr. Prior pointed out that no consumption of current was registered on this meter during the time in question, but in August 13 units were recorded on both meters. If it was proved that No. 4 flat was occupied during this time and No. 3 flat was not, then it was obvious that the Electric Company had made a mistake.

Witness suggested that a change of meters was made by the contractors when Mr. Madden moved out and Mrs. Ross moved in. The fittings were changed and the contractor must have in some way changed the wires.

A list of charges on the meters was handed in by Mr. Longfield, but were not read out in Court.

Mr. Prior said that as a matter of fact Mrs. Madden went into the flat practically on the date of the application for the installation of meter No. 26210.

A Mistake?

Addressing witness, Mr. Prior asked: Where do you think her current came from as meter No. 26210 did not register during the months you have mentioned? Surely if Mrs. Madden was burning current the Electric Company must have made a mistake.

Witness said the contractor must have connected the wires to the wrong meter.

Mr. Prior commented that there must have been a mistake. If the Electric Company had supervised the connection of the wires to meters there would have been no mistake.

In reply to other questions by Mr. Prior, witness said very little current was consumed at this period of 1925 as it was the time of the strike. Meters generally during that time registered very little.

A "Scratch Crew."

Mr. Prior: But this meter registered nothing, according to your record!

Witness replied that during the strike a very scratch "crew" had to be employed, and the workmen did not trouble to carry out any tests.

In reply to Mr. Prior, witness admitted that probably during the 1925 strike there had been a mistake made in connecting the flats with the meters, and they had probably been wrong all along, including the period referred to in the claim.

His Lordship: It seems to me that on the evidence that has been given that meter No. 24040 has been attached to Mr. Madden's flat during the whole of the period under dispute, and that meter No. 26210 has been attached to the other flat. I am afraid that on that evidence plaintiff cannot recover.

The Company's Error?

Mr. Prior said that the whole thing had obviously been caused by a mistake on the part of the Electric Company. Although he was claiming \$173, which had now been reduced to \$144, based on the reading of meter No. 24040, he thought defendant was now liable to pay the \$41.52, which was the amended account on the readings of meter No. 26210. He thought judgment should be entered for this amount. In a case like this where both parties had been misled through a mistake of the Electric Company even if judgment was given for defendant plaintiff should not be mulcted for costs, as it was not his fault. Mr. Prior said that he considered he was entitled to recover the \$41.62.

Mr. Owen said he did not think it was proper that \$41.62 should be paid by his client under an order of the Court. He thought his client would be fully prepared to meet this bill, but he considered that this was not subject to the action, and it might create some sort of precedent.

Mr. Prior suggested that His Lordship could make that plain in his judgment.

Giving judgment, His Lordship reviewed the circumstances of the case and said it was obvious that plaintiff had paid for electric current supplied to the adjoining flat and not that supplied to the defendant. Defendant had admitted that she never expected Mr. Ruttonjee to pay for her light, and had paid \$29.24 into Court based on the average of the first three months, according to the reading of meter No. 24040. He assumed she would pay the balance as shown on the reading of meter No. 26210. He thought defendant had done quite right in resisting the claim. He must give judgment for defendant with costs, as it was not the fault of the defendant.

Mr. Prior asked His Lordship to make it quite plain that this judgment was being given because of a mistake on the part of the Electric Company.

His Lordship: I will not go as far as that, as the Electric Company have not actually admitted a mistake, but they say that it may have been a mistake which occurred during the strike.

His Lordship, on the application of Mr. Owen, made an order for the money paid into Court to be returned to the defendant.

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[512]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on MONDAY, the 22nd JULY, 1927, at 11.00 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th JULY to 4th AUGUST, 1927, Both Days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 24th June, 1927. [5072]

THE HONG KONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS Per Share for the 12 Months ending 30th JUNE, 1927, will be payable on THURSDAY, AUGUST 4th, on which Date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office, 3, Chater Road.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 22nd JULY to WEDNESDAY, the 3rd AUGUST (Both Days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary
Hong Kong 14th July, 1927. [5122]

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 25 CENTS Per Share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR Ending 30th JUNE, 1927, at Rate of 2 1/2 CENTS Per Share.
The Dividend will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 8th AUGUST, 1927, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 22nd JULY, to SATURDAY, the 4th AUGUST, 1927 (Both Days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. C. HYNES,
Acting Chief Manager,
Hong Kong, 12th July, 1927. [5118]

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 5/NS 2595 dated Hong Kong, 14th October, 1913, for 5 Shares numbered 14823/14827, inclusive, and Certificate No. 5/NS 2596 dated Hong Kong, 14th October, 1913, for 5 Shares numbered 62492 and 33738/33739 inclusive, all registered in the Name of LI SING KON, have been LOST or STOLEN, and should these Certificates not be produced to the Bank before the 28th JULY, 1927, New Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificates Nos 5/NS 2595 and 5/NS 2596 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. C. HYNES,
Acting Chief Manager,
Hong Kong, 29th June, 1927. [5085]

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INTIMATIONS.

G. R.
NOTICE.

THE SANITARY BOARD wishes to draw the Attention of the Public, and especially of those who have recently come to this Colony, to the possibility of acquiring diseases, e.g., Dysentery and Typhoid Fever by eating of Uncooked Vegetables.
Chinese Market-gardeners use manure from human sources and their custom is to put the manure or spray it from watering-cans in liquid form over the growing Plants.
Disease-producing Parasites are therefore possibly present on the surfaces of Plants, e.g., Lettuce, over which the Gardener's spray falls.
D. DAVIES,
Secretary, SANITARY BOARD.
2nd July, 1927. [5090]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE are moving our Office Premises to PRINCE'S BUILDING, 67, CHATER ROAD, FLOOR, ICE HOUSE STREET (next ALEX. ANDRA OAK).
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The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JULY 16th, 1927.

BRITAIN'S DEMAND FOR CRUISERS.

At the Geneva Naval Conference Great Britain put forward a demand for seventy cruisers, and up to the present no decision has been reached. A fleet of seventy large ships of the cruiser class seems at first enormous. It suggests "one of the pre-war reviews at Spithead when line upon line of warships, from Dreadnoughts to torpedo-boats, covered the great anchorage between Ryde and Cowes some seven miles away.

But when the problems of naval warfare and the part played in it by the cruiser are considered it will be realised that England's demand is by no means excessive. It is an old truism that a state should be self-supporting. Unfortunately, England is not. She is dependent upon safe sea communications for her existence and at least once during the late war she was within six weeks of starvation.

The expensive alternative to a prosperous agriculture, sufficient to support a country's population, is adequate sea power to secure her necessary imports, if national independence is to remain a reality. It is one of the unchanging laws of naval warfare that when the enemy is close at hand the line-of-battle ship and the flotilla forces are the deciding factors, but if the enemy is distant the struggle becomes much more a matter of cruisers. That was our experience in the Great War. In Home waters

the battle fleets were the deciding factor, just as they were in the days when we fought the Dutch and the French. The American war of 1812 was a matter of frigates—the counterpart of the modern cruiser—and so were the many struggles in the West Indies and on the Spanish Main, where the incursions of battle squadrons were mere incidents in the cruiser contests for the power to control the use of the sea by merchantmen.

We all remember the havoc wrought in the late war by the *Emden* and the *Mowe* upon our sea-borne traffic, and the menace, averted by the great good fortune of the Falkland Island victory, of Von Spee's powerful squadron. Out on open ocean these vessels had to be hunted down with cruisers—warships of high speed, wide range of action, but less gun power than a battleship.

Britain's trade with New Zealand alone totals a hundred million pounds per annum, and with Australia three times that amount, but this is only a fraction of the total trade carried on with the rest of the world. That traffic is vital not merely to the prosperity but to the very life of Britain, and in war it must depend for its safety mainly upon adequate cruiser protection. A merchant ship can often out-speed or elude a submarine; a lucky shot may sink such an antagonist, but when an enemy cruiser looms on the horizon there is nothing more to be said.

The vulnerability of the battleship to torpedo and possibly aerial attack and her limited range of action due to her need of fuel replenishment must confine such ships to within a comparatively short distance of their base, leaving a "long distance" war at sea mainly to the cruiser. In a contest between, say America and Japan, the battleship would largely occupy a defensive and minor role.

To revert to the immediate subject of Britain's need for cruisers, the technical question of the use of cruiser screens in conjunction with the battle fleet can be no more than mentioned. At Jutland the preliminary stages were entirely between light cruisers, and their reports largely decided the course of the action.

No one contemplates any serious danger of war between England and a former ally of 1914-1918, but the idea of "pursuing a policy by other means," to quote the Clausewitz definition of war has not passed away. England has no aggressive intentions, but she feels that peace can be best maintained by removing the temptation to east covetous eyes on her Empire; Human nature being what it is the growth of this temptation would be the inevitable consequence of naval weakness.

One Chinese case of scarlet fever was reported on Thursday.

Mr. M. Manuk was a passenger for Australia by the a.s. *Taiyiping* yesterday.

St. Peter's Young Men's Club held another successful whist drive at the Cathedral Hall last evening.

The Band of the Queen's Royal Regiment will play for twenty minutes before Evening, and during the Service, at the Cathedral to-morrow (Sunday).

A shopkeeper, of No. 10, Fuk Luk Lane has reported that some time on Thursday, between 12 noon and 4 p.m., his shop was absconded from the shop with \$120.

Two Chinese, one charged with the larceny and the other for receiving a piece of black cotton duck, were brought up before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court yesterday afternoon. Both defendants were discharged as there was not sufficient evidence to convict.

The Chairman of the Chinese Mission to Lepers (Hong Kong Branch) begs to acknowledge with thanks a donation of \$100 received from the Hong Kong Football Association.

Prosecuted by Inspector O'Brien of the S.P.C.A., Kang Po, a poultry dealer of 241, Portland Street, Yaumatei, was fined \$5 on a conviction for overcrowding ducks in two crates.

A Chinese barber was on Thursday removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from cuts received as the result of falling down the dark staircase of a house in Elgin Street.

A coolie, employed at the Kwong Cheong Hing Shipyard, has been sent to the Kwong Wah Hospital, having been bitten by a chow dog, which has since been sent to Ma Tau Kok for observation.

The tea-party given at the Hotel Savoy by Dr. S. W. Tso, Commissioner of the Police Reserve, to the Chinese Company of the Hong Kong Police Reserve yesterday evening was of a private nature. Schemes were brought forward for increasing the strength and developing the usefulness of the Company.

It is understood that an excellent programme has been arranged by Mrs. Costen for the big Service men's concert to be given this evening at the Theatre Royal at 6.30. Other concerts have been arranged for the 22nd instant and the 30th inst., the former by Miss Capell and the "J-pans," and the band of the 1st, Cameromians, and the latter by Mrs. Costen.

A Chinese was sentenced by Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday to six weeks' hard labour for uttering a forged one-dollar note. The defendant, although having sixteen ten-cent pieces in his pocket tendered the note in payment for a packet of cigarettes. The hawk had no change so he took the note to another stall, where he was informed that the note was a forgery.

To-night the third grand promenade concert by the full band, pipers, drummers and dancers of the 1st Battalion, The Cameromians, will be given at Lee Garden. An attractive programme has been arranged, and with a fine evening there should again be a crowded attendance at this delightful open-air entertainment. Should the weather be wet, the concert will be given in the Lee Theatre, adjoining the Gardens.

A quarrel between six Sikh watchmen in Queen's Road Central on Thursday, according to a police report, resulted in four of them assaulting the other two with stout sticks. The two men assaulted, it is said, were both severely beaten and had to be taken to hospital. One man was badly injured in the back of the head and was unconscious for five hours at the hospital. The four assailants have been arrested by the police on a charge of causing grievous bodily harm.

Dancers who visit Macao over the week-end will have an opportunity of enjoying moonlight dancing on Saturday, at the Macao Race Club, where Mr. K. H. Chun has organised a treat for members and their friends. The splendid cement-surfaced court in front of the Members' Stand has been set aside for the dance, and a special orchestra has been hired to provide the music. The price for admission is the moderate sum of \$1, which will include a light supper, to be served about midnight. Tickets can be secured at Macao at the Boa Vista Hotel, or at the Macao Race Club office.

THE TYPHOON.

The typhoon is about 150 miles E.N.E. of Aparri, moving N.W. or N.N.W. There is now a fair probability of its passing to the east of Formosa.

The above information is contained in the Royal Observatory's weather report, issued at 5.20 p.m. yesterday.
Aparri is a seaport on the North of Luzon, and some 550 miles W.S.W. of Hong Kong, so the disturbance was then about 650 miles from the Colony. It is likely to strike the China Coast at about Swatow, well to the North of Hong Kong. No information is available as to its intensity.

ANTI-CHIANG KAI SHEK WRITINGS.

RUSSIAN AND POLE CHARGED AT SHANGHAI.

ARRESTED AT REQUEST OF CHINESE AUTHORITIES.

Two Russian journalists, S. Goleanovsky and K. Stozanovitch, were charged in the Provisional Court, Shanghai, last Saturday before Judge Ling and Consul-Deputy Bos with committing an offence against the public safety and further, with inciting people to commit an offence against the public safety by writing.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, assistant prosecuting solicitor, appeared on behalf of the police and Dr. Wilhelm defended.

Mr. Goldring in outlining the case said that the two defendants were arrested at the instigation of the Chinese authorities who sent representatives to the Municipal police and asked that the two men be handed over as they were writing articles of an anti-Chiang Kai Shek nature. Search warrants were issued for a search of the premises at 53 and 51, Kungping Road, where the accused were staying on June 23rd and subsequently the premises were raided by the police and the two men arrested. The Chinese authorities were asking that the two men be handed over to them.

Russian News Correspondents.—The two defendants were questioned by the Judge and Goleanovsky said that he was 36 years old and was a Polish citizen. He was correspondent for newspapers in Vladivostok and Novo-Nikolayevsk. Stozanovitch said that he was 41 years old and was a Russian. He was a Soviet journalist.

Dr. Wilhelm submitted that the two men were journalists representing various papers in Russia and that it was no offence to send their political opinions to Russian papers. He asked that the case be dismissed against the two men. This was refused. He asked that bail be allowed, which was also refused.

Judge Ling asked Mr. Goldring whether or not the Chinese authorities had sent representatives to receive the accused and was informed that they had not. At this stage the hearing was remanded.—*North China Daily News.*

ANOTHER RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

REPULSE BAY AND DISTRICT.

At a meeting of residents of Repulse Bay and District held at the residence of Mr. E. R. Childe on Thursday, it was decided to form an Association to be called the "Repulse Bay and District Residents' Association" for the general betterment of conditions of residence in this District, including Deep Water Bay and Taitam Bay, in which area there is a growing number of residents.

Mr. Childe was appointed Hon. Secretary and it was decided that he should take immediate steps on behalf of all residents for the improvement of sanitary and general conditions in the neighbourhood.

THE Y.M.C.A.

NAVAL AND MILITARY FUND.

The Directors of the Y.M.C.A. acknowledge with thanks the following contributions (List No. 2) to the Naval and Military Fund:—
Mr. A. K. McDougall \$ 15
The Hong Kong Electric Co. 500
The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (S. China), Ltd. 500
Staff, Naval Dockyard (2nd contribution) 52
Anonymous Britisher 1,000
Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, C.M.G. 10
Mr. T. Megarry 5
Mr. T. W. Ainsworth 10
Mr. V. Goulborn (3rd contribution) 10
Mr. W. Russell 10
Mr. W. O. Lambert 5
Mr. G. Swan 10
Mr. V. Goulborn (4th contribution) 10

SOUTHERN TROOPS AT YANGCHOW.

A CURSE TO THE CITY.

LOOTING TO SECURE MONEY.

NANKING PROCLAMATION NOT IN FORCE.

The following details of the condition of affairs at Yangchow, northern Kiangsu, have been received by the local office of one of the Missions carrying on an extensive work in China, says the *North China Daily News*. It shows that the Nanking proclamation in which the evacuation and protection of Mission property were promised, is not being carried out in that particular city.

The number of troops being concentrated at Yangchow is rather increasing than diminishing. There will be about 20,000 stationed there, and most of them have already come. There are many raw troops among them, kept there nominally for training, actually for subsistence. Even among the older troops the desolation is very great. They have been unpaid for months, and are reduced to the greatest straits for existence. They do not rob or loot, but take and sell for a few coppers on the street anything that comes in their way. A hinge from a door, a pane of glass or piece of plank that will bring a few coppers are among their resources. There are said to be many desertions, and some soldiers sell their own clothing and decomp. When some pay is distributed, it is partly in the form of military notes. The notes that were issued by the Northern Army are now repudiated by the Southerners, and new ones issued in their place.

The Southerners were at first welcomed as deliverers; but have made themselves deeply unpopular. This is mainly for the reason that they have been ruthless in setting themselves on the people as they pleased. At the city gates, maps were posted showing the position of the quarters allocated to each brigade. But these arrangements have been generally ignored. The soldiers have quartered themselves where they have liked and many have taken their quarters in private houses. No orders, military or municipal, are respected unless they choose to obey.

Mahan School in Ruins.

Mahan School compound is headquarters for the military, and there are "several thousand" troops there. The property is practically reduced to ruins. Much of it was wanton destruction. For instance, the church organ has been picked to pieces, and some of the parts given to children as playthings. The furniture has been used for fuel where it could not be stolen and sold. The iron standards of school desks have been sold. Both of the iron safes in the office have been broken open, and the contents destroyed. All school records, that were in the office, have been destroyed. Trinity House and St. Faith's School were vacated but have been re-occupied, by an increased number of soldiers. Some time after the middle of June, the troops at Yangchow received orders to proceed northward, but they refused to go. It is known that the order to vacate foreign property was received there but no attention was paid to it.

Loss of the Salt Revenue.
Business is at a standstill, and many of the great stores have actually closed down. In Yangchow, all business is based on the Salt Revenue Administration. Now no salt is moving, and there is no income, no revenue. The city is suffering under the double blow, of loss of revenue and increasing military demands. The communists are active, especially in the country around the city. Any one believed to possess means is persecuted. Those who usually are the ones who finance the small farmers have fled, and the farmers are without ability to carry on their work except under great disadvantages.

PANIC IN TIENTSIN NATIVE CITY.

CHIHLI-SHANTUNG TROOPS REBEL AGAINST PEKING GOVERNMENT.

RAISE KUOMINTANG FLAG AND ESTABLISH THEMSELVES 150 MILES SOUTH OF TIENTSIN.

MAIN FENGTIENNESE FORCES FEAR ATTACK FROM FENG YU HSIANG.

PEKING FOREIGN MINISTER'S COMMUNIQUE TO CHINESE DIPLOMATISTS ABROAD.

General Li Ching Lin, Tupan of the metropolitan province of Chihli, is the latest Northern leader to throw over the North and espouse the cause of the Kuomintang. It is reported that his troops, the 2nd Division of the Chihli-Shantung Army, acting under his orders, have rebelled and raised the Kuomintang flag. Their new headquarters are at Chungchow, 150 miles south of Tientsin, on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

The population of Tientsin (Native City) are in a panic in consequence of this contretemps.

The main Fengtienese forces are now centred at Paotingfu and Shekchong, on the Kinhan Railway (Chihli Section). Martial law has been declared in anticipation of an invasion of Feng Yu Hsiang's troops.

Mr. Wang Yin Tai, Peking's Foreign Minister, has issued a sort of *communiqué* to members of China's diplomatic staffs in Europe deploring their hard lot because of the Central Government's "financial stringency." There is an interesting reference to Sino-Foreign treaties.

CHINA'S REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, July 15th. Mr. Wang Yin Tai, the Peking Foreign Minister, has telegraphed to all Chinese representatives and *Charges d'Affaires* abroad, to the following effect:—

"It is very regrettable that all diplomatic representatives with staffs abroad have been unpaid for so long a time due to the dire financial stringency of the Central Government. I am not unmindful of that and my recent plan of reducing the staff of the Foreign Office is for the purpose of saving a certain amount of money to finance our diplomatic representation abroad.

"The importance of revising the existing Sino-Foreign treaties is insisted upon by all classes and different political groups. Unfortunately, taking advantage of our internal chaos, corruption of taxation and judicial systems, the foreign Powers are still holding to their opinion that the revision of treaties cannot be carried out at present.

"Destruction is easily taken up, while construction is a difficult matter" is a maxim which was spoken by the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

NANKING'S LOANS.

STATEMENT BY VICE-MINISTER OF FINANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 15th. Mr. Y. M. Chien, the Vice-Minister of Finance of the Nanking Government, interviewed regarding the raising of \$60,000,000 Treasury Bonds, intended to be secured on salt revenues of two provinces under the Nationalist regime, which are already being issued, said that the protests of the Chief Inspectorate of the Salt Gabelle and of foreign bankers were useless, as "the Nanking Government had abolished the Chief Inspectorate, so it is no longer recognised and no longer exists."

Prior to the unification of China's finances, the surplus of the salt revenue was under the control of the Nanking Government, and not the Peking Government. "We are simply using the salt surplus, therefore the foreign bankers have no reason for complaining, since the loans are secured thereon and properly protected. The salt surplus has nothing to do with them. The Inspectorate may continue to talk and protest, but they are powerless to control our actions."

(Continued on next Column.)

THE FENGTIENNESE MAIN FORCES.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, July 15th. The main Fengtienese forces at the front are concentrated at Paotingfu and Shekchong, both being situated on the Kinhan Railway (Chihli section). They are declaring strict martial law over those places with a view to resisting a possible invasion of Feng Yu Hsiang's troops.

Mr. Wang Chung Hui assumed the Ministry of Justice in Nanking on the 14th inst.

According to a reliable report from Tientsin, the 2nd Division of the Chihli-Shantung Army have, under secret orders from General

Li Ching Lin, raised the Kuomintang flag and established their headquarters at Chungchow, 150 miles south of Tientsin on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

On learning of this, the native city of Tientsin has been thrown into a panic.

General Li Ching Lin is Tupan of Chihli. He is reported to have had a difference of opinion with many of the Fengtienese leaders, especially General Chang Hsueh Liang.

HUNAN-KWANGTUNG FRONT.

A report from Shikwan states that the pro-Nanking Cantonese troops have recaptured Ichang, in Hunan, thus confirming recent reports that there have been military operations on the Hunan-Kwangtung front.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

Hankow v. Nanking.

KIUKIANG, July 14th.

Large numbers of Hankow troops are arriving at Kiukiang and apparently the leaders are organising to meet the Chiang Kai Shek opposition. Already several bodies have begun to move east and South, and a clash between the rival forces may be expected within the next week or so.

Percy Chen, a son of Eugene Chen, has left Hankow, where the position is obscure.

Aircraft on the Yangtze.

CHINKIANG, July 14th. A Chinese merchant S.N. Company vessel passed up river to-day carrying aircraft. The steamer was escorted by a Chinese gunboat.

Troop Movements.

SHANGHAI, July 14th. Shanghai continues quiet, and, except for considerable troop movement from Hankow, there is no change in the situation along the Yangtze. No definite news from the Shantung front has reached Shanghai in the past 24 hours.

KAWASAKI DOCKYARD'S LIABILITIES.

CAUSES A CRISIS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 14th.

Fuller reports from Japan show that the Kawasaki Dockyard situation has produced a crisis of considerable magnitude.

Although the book assets of the company are 330 million yen, it is estimated that at present they will not realise more than 150 million, which is estimated to be less than the company's liabilities.

The dockyard is able to produce the biggest battleships, as well as submarines, aeroplanes, ocean-going steamers, and rolling stock, and also possesses separate works for making blacksheets, the increased production of which, it had been hoped, would obviate the necessity of importing this material from Britain.

Orders for warships now are few and far between, the company is unable to exist on these nor is business bright for ordinary ship-building.

Meanwhile the company's 12,000 workmen are being paid largely from the proceeds of sales of the stock in hand.

State Aid Opposed.

The newspapers continue to oppose State aid and urge the directors to help the concern out of their private fortunes made in the past year out of big bonuses and also urge the stockholders to pay the unpaid portion of their shares.

This internal crisis has probably had its repercussions on Japan's attitude at Geneva.

[A message of July 8th stated: In addition to the China crisis, the Japanese Government is faced with a recrudescence of internal financial trouble.

While popular opinion has quashed the Finance Minister's scheme for lending the Kawasaki Dockyard Company 30,000,000 yen from the Post Office savings bank deposits, it is felt that the Government's decision to let the dockyard company fend for itself, though approved by the Press, is likely to bring Baku Tanaka into strong disfavour with important political interests, as the Fifteenth Bank, popularly known as the "Peers' Bank" (because its depositors include most members of the Upper House) is heavily involved.

The dockyard company owes 120,000,000 yen, of which 27,000,000 is due to the Fifteenth Bank.]

THE WILY COMRADES IN HARBIN.

JOIN WITH FOREIGN CONSULS IN CONGRATULATING THE GENERALISSIMO.

HOPE TO LESSEN FALL IF IT COMES.

HARBIN, June 23rd.

The official announcement that Chang Tso Lin had become Dictator was somewhat belated as far as Harbin was concerned, for it was only made known on Monday morning, and consequently it was noon before all official and business establishments hoisted the five-barred flag of the Republic and closed their doors. Nowhere in Manchuria have the celebrations of the Mandchurian warlord's birthday been carried out on a grander scale than in Harbin. As most of the leading officials are in Peking, Harbin temporarily has usurped Mukden's place and is now both the political as well as the trade centre of the Three Eastern Provinces.

This being the case, it is not at all surprising that the official and semi-official Soviet institutions flew the U.S.S.R. flag alongside the emblem of the Chinese Republic.

It was a diplomatic politeness they hardly could avoid, though no doubt it went very much against the grain. The Bolshevik and Soviet representatives also were in full force at the official reception held at the Civil Administrator's residence and were the first to offer their congratulations. At this reception the foreign Consular Body also were present.

Harbin, the Chinese Eastern Railway and Manchuria itself are welded to the Ankuochun organization, and two former directors of the C.E.R. actually are in the new Cabinet, one having the portfolio of Minister of Agriculture and the other of Minister of Education. Local Soviet officials realize that this consolidation in North China is showing them more on to the brink of a precipice and that they must be very careful and watchful not to make a false step. If Chang wins in the end, they know their number is up, but as the future still is very uncertain they must carry on as if nothing actually concerns them.—North China Daily News.

A NOTORIOUS IRISH AGITATOR.

COUNTESS MARKIEVICZ PASSES AWAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DUBLIN, July 15th.

The death is announced of Countess Markievicz, the well-known Irish agitator.

[Countess Constance Georgine Markievicz had been a member of the *Dail Eireann* (Irish Free State Parliament) for Dublin City, South since 1923; and had been Secretary for Labour, M.P. (Sinn Fein) St. Patrick's Dublin, December 1918-22. She was a sister of Sir J. A. R. Gore-Booth, Bart., and married, in 1900, Count Casimir Dunin de Markievicz. In 1916, she took part in the Dublin Rebellion, and was sentenced to death. The sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life. She was released in 1917.

The Countess was the first woman elected to the British Parliament, but, as a Sinn Feiner, she was unable to occupy a seat.

She was returned to the *Dail Eireann* as a De Valeran at the recent Irish General Election.]

BIG OPIUM HAUL AT SEATTLE.

SEVERAL ARRESTS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

SEATTLE, July 14th.

Officials claim to have made one of the "largest ever" opium seizures when four residents were arrested and bailed out in a sum of \$25,000, for alleged smuggling of the narcotic.

Simultaneously, a Chinese was arrested at San Francisco while claiming a consignment from Seattle.

One of the arrested men is a Seattle diver employed to explore the bottom of Puget Sound, and recover parcels of opium thrown overboard by accomplices aboard trans-Pacific liners.

NEW GRAND MASONIC TEMPLE.

TO BE ERECTED IN LONDON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 14th.

In the presence of 9,000 Grand Lodge representatives of English and Empire Lodges, the Duke of Connaught pushed a button in the model of a crane and foundation stone erected on the stage at the Albert Hall, whence the actual foundation stone of the new Grand Masonic Temple was electrically laid at Holborn.

This temple is to cost over £1,000,000, and will cover two-and-a-half acres.

RUBBER SMUGGLING.

STATEMENT IN THE COMMONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 14th.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. L. C. Amery said that so far as could be judged, rubber smuggling was carried out to such an extent as seriously to affect the restriction scheme.

The complete elimination of smuggling was difficult, but the Malayan Government was doing its utmost to repress it.

OBITUARY.

MR. CHARLES FORD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 15th.

The death is announced of Mr. Charles Ford, ex-Superintendent of the Botanical Department of Hong Kong.

ROUND THE WORLD FLIGHT.

HONG KONG TO BE VISITED.

ANOTHER PACIFIC VENTURE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

The local office of the Vacuum

Oil Company yesterday received a cablegram from its New York Office to the effect that Captain William P. Erwin will start on a world flight from San Francisco about August 12th, in a Swallow aeroplane, equipped with a single Wright Whirlwind engine, exclusively lubricated with Gargyle Mobiloil "B."

He intends to land at Honolulu, Yokohama, Manila, Hong Kong, Constantinople and Paris.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Another Pacific Flight.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 14th. Mr. Ernest Smith, a young civilian aviator, has started on a flight to Honolulu.

A Radio Beacon.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14th. Smith at one o'clock this afternoon wireless: "Latitude 37 North, Longitude 123 point 50 West, going fine. Beacon Great."

The "beacon" to which he referred consisted of continuous signals sent out by transmitting stations at San Francisco, and Hawaii, parallel to each other, across the ocean, so directed as to form an unseen pathway a hundred yards wide.

Smith and Bronte, his navigator, are directing the aeroplane along this path.

Aeroplane Wreckage.

ST. JOHN, Newfoundland, July 14th.

Wreckage which it is thought may be that of Captain Nungesser's and Major Col's aeroplane the *White Bird*, has been found in the interior of Newfoundland, by two hunters.

The railway authorities are arranging that a party shall visit the spot.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S LIFE STORY.

INJUNCTION AGREED TO IN LONDON FILM SUIT.

In the Chancery Division before Mr. Justice Eve, a settlement was announced of the action brought by Charles Chaplin and the Allied Artists' Corporation against Parkinson and others, in which plaintiffs asked for an injunction to restrain defendants from showing a film bearing the title "The Life Story of Charles Chaplin."

Mr. Maugham, K.C., for the plaintiffs, said the defendants, other than Moss Empires, were prepared to submit to a perpetual injunction, and to surrender the negatives and copies of the film to plaintiffs' solicitors, and to pay an agreed sum for costs. As against Moss Empires all further proceedings would be stayed, each party paying their own costs.

Counsel representing the defendants, other than Moss Empires, said he had been asked by Mr. Parkinson and Mr. White, who made the film, to say that they intended no discourtesy or harm to Mr. Chaplin. They realised that they had been guilty of certain breaches of copyright.

MARY PICKFORD ON HOLLYWOOD SINS.

FUTURE DISCIPLINE.

LOS ANGELES.

"The motion picture industry is tired of being spanked for the sins of its leaders on, and in future will protect itself from undesired chastisement."

A declaration to this effect was made by Miss Mary Pickford at the banquet of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, which was attended by more than 300 leaders of the various branches of the film-producing industry.

"Upon us is laid a great responsibility," she continued, "and we must accept the fact that our lives do not belong to ourselves. What we do must be for the good of the industry."

Mr. Will Hays, who is known as the "Czar" of the moving picture industry in the United States, indicated afterwards that the "chastisement from within" will be based on one of the by-laws of the academy, which empowers the directors to expel any members guilty of dishonourable or unethical conduct, or the commission of any act involving moral turpitude.—British United Press.

AMERICA'S HEAT WAVE.

FORTY PERSONS SUCCUMB.

TERRIFIC STORM FOLLOWS THE HEAT.

DESTRUCTION OVER WHEAT BELT.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, July 15th.

Over 40 persons have died during the past three days as the result of the heat wave throughout the Eastern parts of the United States, but a terrific storm now seems to have broken it.

New York streets have been converted into miniature rivers and there was a very severe congestion of the railways and trams when 400,000 people who left the city and had gone to the beaches to escape the heat, fled homewards after the downpour.

A hailstorm also broke over the Colorado wheat belt, which it is estimated will cost the farmers \$1,500,000. It has ruined the crops.

"THIRD DEGREE" METHODS IN AMERICA.

ALLEGED TORTURE OF PRISONERS.

NEW YORK.

In a case heard in the Appellate Court at Brooklyn, counsel argued that the conviction of Frank Puglisi for robbery should be set aside on the ground that the admissions made by Puglisi had been forced from him by the "third degree"—the beating of the prisoner by detectives after his arrest.

"There is not a police station in the city," said counsel, "which is not equipped with lengths of rubber hose for beating prisoners."

The detectives involved denied the beating of the man, and said that as a rough treatment he had received was due to his attempt to escape. Counsel replied that Puglisi could not have attempted flight, as he was between two officers in motor-car and manacled to one. He asserted that prisoner's injuries included two broken ribs.

The court reserved its decision. In connection with this case it is recalled here that Mrs. Ruth Snyder, accused with Judd Gray of murdering the former's husband, asked the court to delete her confession of the crime from the evidence on the ground that the police had secured the same by questioning her for long hours at a stretch, preventing her going to sleep, and roughly awakening her when she dozed from exhaustion.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

PRECIOUS METALS IN CANADA.

As the result of a successful

petition by the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay, which was granted by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, over which the Lord Chancellor (Viscount Cave) presided, an appeal will shortly be heard involving important questions of law relating to property of very great value and an area in Canada, formerly known as Rupert's Land, comprising many thousands of square miles.

The petition was supported by Sir John Simon, K.C., and the Hon. Geoffrey Lawrence, K.C., Mr. Theobald Mathew, who appeared for the Attorney-General for the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, intimated that he was instructed not to oppose the application.

The petition was for leave to appeal from a judgment given by the Supreme Court of Canada in April last on a reference made to it by the Governor-General of Canada as to the power of the Parliament and Government of Canada with respect to precious metals, gold, and silver in the under-lands of the Hudson's Bay Company, and as to the ownership of such metals. The petitioning company, which was incorporated in May, 1870, by Royal Charter granted by King Charles II, claimed that the ownership of the precious metals in question was vested in the company and not in the Crown, even after Rupert's rendered to become part of the Land, which it owned, had been surrendered to the Dominion of Canada.

SCOTLAND'S WAR MEMORIAL.

UNVEILED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

IN PRESENCE OF THEIR MAJESTIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 14th.

The Prince of Wales unveiled the Scottish National Memorial at Edinburgh, in the presence of their Majesties the King and Queen, Princess Mary, Earl Haig, Lord Methuen, and a great gathering, which included the Scottish nobility and celebrities.

The memorial is a Hall of Honour on the summit of Castle Rock, containing a shrine where a casket holds the names of 100,000 Scotsmen and Scotswomen who fell in the late war.

A "Hall of Honour."

[The structure of the Hall of Honour is after the design of Sir Robert Lorimer. The beautiful stained glass windows in the shrine, by Dr. Douglas Strachan, F.R.S.A., are a notable feature, and there is also some striking bronze work designed by Mrs. Meredith Williams, in the interior. There are original conceptions introduced into the regimental memorials, which are after the design of Mr. Pilkington Jackson, and they are likely to please both the artist and the soldier, with their combination of motif.]

"NO WHINING SCHOOL BOYS."

EXTERNAL EXAMINATIONS.

HEAD TEACHERS' DENUNCIATION.

"The whining schoolboy has disappeared, and whining is well-nigh non-existent," declared Mr. A. Saywell, of London, at the annual conference of the National Association of Head Teachers at Liverpool. He was moving a resolution deprecating attempts to reintroduce external examinations into the schools, and expressing the opinion that this would substitute "cranking" for true education.

In a strong condemnation of the old system of examinations he said that to impart knowledge by force was as unrighteous as forcible feeding.

"Both are now totally discredited. Forcible feeding with unpalatable and unwholesome knowledge was part of the system in vogue when schools were examined to see that the work had actually been done. There was the stern inspector, the hard tests, the atmosphere of fear, and the detention and other punishments of the backward scholar. One hoped that it was as obsolete as the thumb-screw and other instruments of torture, and would never be heard of in the twentieth century. I was the wickedest system ever imposed upon children, and the teachers are prepared to resist to the uttermost any return to those evil days."

Mr. W. E. Summers, of Pontypriid, said that no one wanted the return of the old external examinations. "The parents don't want them—they are a very enlightened lot of parents in Britain to-day. The inspectors do not want them. We do not want them. I am beginning to ask myself who does want these things. We want to resist the return of those terrible days when the naughty were on the children's states and the crosses on their backs."

"We know who want these examinations," said Miss Marston, of Birmingham. "They are the employers who want the fitness of mind of the adult and to pay the wages of a child." (Hear, hear.) The resolution was carried unanimously.

Much time was devoted to the problem of the backward child, a subject on which several resolutions were adopted. "I don't want it to go out," said Miss L. Swann, of London, "that we have a panacea for all the ills of the backward child. Nothing will make a backward child really bright, but there is a dulness that can become deadening and a dulness that can be affected a little and can receive a polish that will help the dulness to be hidden and help someone to put a better face towards the things of the world it has to encounter."

Miss Swann caused some amusement by remarking that no one could be really bright in all things and that she was not very strong in geography. "I am improving my geography," she said amid laughter, "by going out during the lunch hour and meeting business men who travel. They teach me my geography as to a little child."

SPORT FOR THE WEEK-END.

Tennis, Bowls, Baseball, Football, etc.

WEEK-END SPORT.

WHAT IS ON THE CARD.

A GENERAL REVIEW OF HAPPENINGS.

[BY "LOOKER ON."]

Typhoon warnings have been coming during the day, and the sky has been somewhat overclouded with the threat of occasional showers. The sunset, however, was red and peaceful. A message late last evening stated that the typhoon was likely to pass to the East of Formosa, and the weather chart indicates fair to cloudy, so that although there may be a risk of shower during the week-end, I do not anticipate that to-day's sport will be seriously interfered with. I did not expect to see so many events carried through last Saturday in view of the heavy rain early in the morning, but the ground dried up wonderfully well, and except for one or two League Tennis matches the full programme took place. We do not want rain to-day, for programmes are already behindhand, and further postponements will make the seasons last longer than they are wanted.

THE CALENDAR.

The sports calendar for the week-end is as follows:—

TO-DAY.

Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanling.
Lawn Bowls League Matches.
Lawn Tennis League Matches.

H.K. Baseball League: Japs. v. Filipinos, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.

Friendly Football: Chinese Athletic v. Queen's Royal Regiment, Sookunpoo, 5.45 p.m.

Launch and Bathing Picnic.

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY).

Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanling.
H.K. Baseball League: "Dragons" (S.C.A.A.) v. "Tigers" (S.C.A.A.), Happy Valley, Diamond, 4 p.m.

Lawn Tennis League: "A" Division: M.B.K. v. University.

Launch and Bathing Picnic.

At the time of writing there were four tennis matches arranged for the "B" Division and three in the "C" Division. Several postponed matches have been played off this week, and have already been referred to in these columns. By to-morrow the "A" Division will have been concluded, but there still remains quite a number of postponed fixtures in the "B" and "C" Divisions.

Probably there will be a number of mid-week matches in the coming week, as the League programme officially closes next Saturday with one match in the "B" and "C" Divisions respectively. The tennis league hopes to finish shortly, so many clubs will be wanting to hold their "at homes," "Hollywood" has already commented on the League and the fixtures for this week-end, with prospects, will be found in another column on this page. The Chinese R.C. have again secured the Championship of the "A" Division and are practically certain of winning both "B" Division and "C" Division.

There is a full programme of Lawn Bowls for to-day, and comment will be found elsewhere on the matches. Several good tussles are expected. Kowloon Dock R.C. are doing well, and I would like to see them finish up the season as Champions of Division I, and with their unbeaten record unspelled.

For baseball fans there will be two matches his week-end at the Valley Diamond as usual. To-day the Japanese ought to account for the Filipinos, and to-morrow, which will be in the nature of a gala day at the Valley, the "Dragons" and "Tigers" will oppose each other. This will be the first time in the history of the South China Athletic Association that two teams from the same Association have opposed each other at Baseball, and preparations have been made for decorations, refreshments, and it is believed, a band, to be there. The Japanese and the "Dragons" are now equal in the League Table, and they will retain their positions this week-end, for the "Tigers" are pretty sure to go under to their "big brothers" to-morrow. It is interesting to note that the Baseball Club has secured the welcome assistance of three stalwarts, two being American

(Continued on next column.)

TENNIS LEAGUE.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

[BY HOLLYWOOD.]

Competition in the three divisions of the League is fast drawing to a close, all the Clubs in "B" and "C" Divisions having a couple of matches, or so, to complete their fixtures. In the "A" Division only two more ties remain to be played, one of which has been arranged for to-morrow between the M.B.K. and University, but the other match between the United Services Recreation Club and the Indian Recreation Club had not been fixed.

To-day several more matches were to be decided in the other two divisions, the list being as follows:—

"B" Division.

United Services R.C. v. Chinese R.C.

Kowloon C.C. v. Recreation.

Royal Engineers v. Indian R.C.

"C" Division.

Chinese R.C. v. Taikoo R.C.

South China A.A. v. Craignower

Kowloon C.C. v. K.B.E.F.P.

The Chinese Recreation Club feature in both divisions and a point of interest is that in each they are playing their last match. As is generally known they have won the

"A" Division and are still undefeated in the "B" and "C." It is expected that they will win their two matches to-day and emerge triple champions. The tie between the Nippon Club and the University in the "B" Division should result

in a close score, while the Recreation and the Indians who are struggling for the runners-up position should beat the Kowloon Cricket Club and the Royal Engineers respectively.

In the "C" Division, Craignower will find South China a smart lot who may emerge victorious. Kowloon should beat the K.B.S. F.P.A.

In our report yesterday of the Netherlands v. Nippon Club match played on Thursday, an error was made owing to the shifting of two scores. The final figures were 65 games to 34 in favour of the Nippon Club. The corrected scores are P. Marks and G. Heintzen lost to Y. Isami and Watanabe 5-6 and T. Isamura and K. Nakano 4-7. I am indebted to Mr. Heintzen for drawing my attention to the error.

No less than four matches were played during the week in the "C" Division, necessitating changes in the Table which is given below:—

"C" Division.

Chinese R.C. 9 9 0 9

Nippon Club 8 7 1 7

Club de Recreation 8 6 2 6

Craignower 7 5 2 5

South China A.A. 7 4 3 4

Netherlands T.C. 9 3 6 3

R.A.O.C. 8 3 5 3

Kowloon C.C. 8 3 5 3

Hong Kong C.C. 8 2 5 3

K.B.S.F.P.A. 9 2 7 2

Taikoo R.C. 7 0 7 0

Marine and Naval Officers, and the other in a local bank. There is a practice match between the Baseball Club and the combined team of "Dragons" and "Tigers" next Thursday at the Valley Diamond at 4 p.m.

There is the usual Friendly Football match at Sookunpoo to-day, between the Chinese Athletic team and a Service team. The Service team will be the Queen's Royal Regiment, and in view of their excellent home record in Service football and Civilian Leagues, I expect to see the Soldiers come out on top.

The only golf competition at Fanling this week-end will be a bogey pool, which extends until Monday. Last week there was a match between H.M.S. "Vindictive" and the Welch Regiment and the Royal Army Service Corps. The Army contingents were the winners. Next week (Sunday) there is a match between the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club and the Junior Section. The programme for the Happy Valley Summer meeting, to be held on Saturday and Sunday, July 30th and 31st, and Monday, August 1st, has been issued, and the competitions include: Captain's Cup, an Optional (metal) round of 18 holes under handicap, a Bogey Pool, 18 holes under handicap, 18 holes medal play from scratch, and long driving and approaching competitions.

LAWN BOWLS.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

PROSPECTS OF THE CLUB.

There is a full programme of Lawn Bowls matches in the League to-day, and if the weather holds there should be some good sport. In one or two instances close struggles are expected.

The fixtures for to-day are:—

Division I.

Kowloon B.G.C. v. Craignower C.C.

Kowloon Dock R.C. v. Kowloon C.C.

Taikoo R.C. v. Civil Service C.C.

Division II.

Kowloon C.C. v. Taikoo R.C.

Civil Service C.C. v. Club de Recreation.

Craignower C.C. v. Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club.

East Point R.C. v. Kowloon B.G.C.

It was rather surprising that the East Point team lost at home to the Civil Service team in the second Division, this making their third defeat of the season. Nor was it expected that Craignower would go down by so much to the Police Club. The 48 shots scored against them was the biggest margin of the day.

Kowloon Dock did well in winning against Taikoo away. As was expected, the match proved exceedingly close all through, the Taikoo string only losing by the narrow margin of two shots. After beating Taikoo away, the Kowloon Dock team are hot favourites for the championship of Division I, and it will indeed be a signal honour if they can retain their unbeaten record for the remainder of the season.

Kowloon Dock has played seven matches and have 14 points. Taikoo are second with one match less played, but four points behind, by reason of their defeat last week. Taikoo appear to be the only rivals to Kowloon for League honours for the Police have played seven matches and have only collected six points, having lost four times. Craignower are in the same position.

The Civil Service team are doing a little better than at the beginning of the season, but having played six matches, they are still next to bottom, this position being occupied by Kowloon C.C. with 2 points. Both the K.C.C. and the Service have played six matches, but the latter team have two more points.

To-day's Matches.

In the League this afternoon, the Kowloon Bowling Green Club entertain Craignower, and with the advantage of home ground they ought to register a victory.

The Dock team are at home to another Kowloon team, the K.C.C., and with the leaders playing the bottom club, there does not appear to be much danger to the unbeaten record of the favourites.

Taikoo R.C. will be at home to the Civil Service team, and here again it is a case of second leaders opposing one of the bottom dogs. Taikoo, after last week's display ought to win, although the Service team are now showing better form.

Division II.

Kowloon C.C. second string, who curiously enough are leaders of Division II, while their first team is at the bottom of the top bracket, will receive Taikoo R.C. Kowloon should win, making their record 16 points with nine matches played.

Taikoo are fourth with 8 points, but have played two fewer matches than the K.C.C. have.

There are two matches at the Valley in this Division. The Civil Service ought to get away with the Recreation match, being now four points ahead of this Club with the same number of matches played, while the Craignower C.C. ought to account for the Yacht Club.

An interesting match will be that between The East Point R.C. and the Kowloon Bowling Green Club. The Bowling Green Club are second in the Division, with seven matches played and 12 points, and are close rivals of the K.C.C. with one more match played and two more points.

East Point have played eight matches and have only ten points. The East Pointers will have to go all out to get this match, for both they and the Bowling Green are far out for League honours, with chances favouring the latter Club.

BASEBALL CALENDAR.

TWO CHINESE TEAMS OUT FOR HONOURS.

RECREIO TO MEET THE JAPANESE THIS AFTERNOON.

[BY HONOLULU KID.]

This afternoon the Japanese will meet the Recreation, and, barring an untoward happening, the Nippon boys should lick the Portuguese. The team of the Rising Sun is too strong for the Recreation. Hachiuma's pitching will be an important factor and the game should be interesting. If the Recreation gang could muster a little *esprit-de-corps* they would give the Japanese a close run.

To-morrow afternoon the South China "Dragons" will be out to give a few lessons in baseball to their younger brothers the "Tigers." It is a league game and the South China Athletic Association is making it an occasion for special celebration. The victory will almost assuredly go with the "Dragons."

The Filipinos, as far as I could judge, will not soar any higher in the league table. After the defeat they suffered at the hands of the Americans, they have clearly shown that the "Tigers" are the only team they could wallow. The others are all too strong for them. Their batsmen are alright, but the weakness is on the pitching mound. Bautista as a pitcher is a misfit. Zafra would be a better man.

The Recreation should exert themselves a bit. The beating they received from the "Dragons" was rather demoralising. Chodas Remedios could do with a little practice with the pill. The field should also get together and develop a little more team work.

FRIENDLY FOOTBALL.

CHINESE ATHLETIC AND SERVICE TEAM.

1st QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT PLAYING TO-DAY.

In connection with the series of friendly football matches between the Chinese Athletic Association and Service teams on Saturday afternoons, arranged partly in order to give the Chinese players practice for the Far-Eastern Olympiad Games at Shanghai, the match at Sookunpoo this afternoon will be between the Hong Kong Chinese Athletic Association and the 1st Battalion, the Queen's Royal Regiment. The kick-off is at 5.45 p.m.

Last week, the 2nd Welch Regiment beat the Chinese team by three goals to two goals, and to-day's match should be a good one in view of the record of the Service team in football, and it would not be surprising to them win.

The Queen's were the Army Football Cup winners in 1925-26, won the Dover Hospital Cup, the Inter-Services Cinque Ports, and the Folkestone and District League.

The game to be played to-day was arranged for June 21st, and was called off on account of rain.

The Chinese line-up will be: Pau Ka Ping; Lau Mow and Lo Wei Man; Ho Cho Yin, Lum Yuk Ying (captain), and Ng Po Lau; Lee Bing Tong, Sun Kam Shun, Wong Pak Chong, Choy Ping Fan and Ng Kam Chuen.

NEW RACING RULE.

ALL HORSES TO RUN ON THEIR MERITS.

The Stewards of the Jockey Club have decided to abolish the racing rule by which an owner running two or more horses in one race may make a declaration to win with one horse.

The rule which has been abolished provided that when an owner with a double entry made a declaration to win with one, the jockey riding the other was entitled to pull up in favour of the declared horse unless the latter fell away beaten. A new rule has been substituted which states, "Every horse in a race shall be run on its merits whether his owner runs another horse in the race or not."

More than one owner in recent years has had the annoying experience of declaring to win with one horse—a perfectly gratuitous act for the guidance of the public—and seeing the stable companion come in first.

In the Derby Cup last November Mr. Reid Walker declared to win with Imuendo, which had shown in a trial marked superiority over its stable companion Invershin.

Imuendo made a poor show in the race, and C. Elliott, the jockey on Invershin, went on to win at 40 to 1.

BRITISH OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

HOLDER STILL LEADING.

NOTABLE FAILURES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 14th.

At the end of the first 36 holes in the British Open Golf championship, being played at St. Andrew's, the field is led by Bobby Jones (the holder) with a score of 140—two strokes lower than his nearest competitor who is Hodson, of Newport. There was a crowd of 20,000 present at to-day's play, at the conclusion of which all the competitors who had scored 155 and over were automatically eliminated, thus reducing the field by half—to 64.

The leaders are:—

R. T. Jones (68 and 72) ... 140
Hodson (72 and 70) ... 142
Kirkwood ... 144
Cotton ... 146
Aubrey Boomer ... 146
Buckle (Edgbaston) ... 146
Dobson ... 146
Allis ... 147
E. Whitcombe ... 147
Tom King ... 147
Dobson ... 147
G. Gadd ... 148
Montgomery ... 149
Harris ... 149
Stevens (U.S.) ... 149
Tolley ... 150
C. Whitcombe ... 150
Len Holland ... 150

Among others to qualify were:—

Nettlefold ... 152
Barcus ... 152
Kennett (U.S.) ... 153
Havers ... 154

Among some of the notable failures yesterday were R. Whitcombe, Gollas, Harry Vardon, Storey and the Americans Melhorn, Nabholz and Anderson.

The Third Round.

In the third round, Jones' score was 73-213.

DAVIS CUP.

FRANCE—DENMARK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COPENHAGEN, July 15th.

In the European Zone final, Denmark and France are playing at Copenhagen on July 21st, 22nd and 23rd. The probable Danish team will be:—Ulrich and Petersen.

WATER-POLO ASSOCIATION.

KEEN-PLAY EXPECTED THIS SEASON.

A meeting of the Water Polo Association has been called for Friday next, the 22nd inst., at the Victoria Recreation Club commencing at 6 p.m. The principal business of the meeting is to make arrangements for the Water Polo League during the season and all clubs and organisations interested are invited to send representatives.

An earlier start is being made this year, and it was not until August 3rd that the corresponding meeting was held last year and play commenced from August 9th. Seven teams entered last year and the Victoria Recreation Club emerged champions after an interesting season defeating the runners-up, the Kowloon British School Former Pupils' Association, by one goal when the two teams met.

The Victoria Recreation Club is hoping to enter two teams and practice matches have been held on Tuesdays and Fridays for some time past. The Kowloon British School Former Pupils' Association entered two teams last year and may do the same again. It is hoped that the Royal Navy, K.O.S.B., Hong Kong Electric Co. Club de Recreation and the European Y.M.C.A. will also enter.

BATHING PICNICS.

SOME OF THE WEEK-END PARTIES.

As usual there will be many bathing and launch picnics this week-end, if the weather keeps fine.

Principal among the parties arranged are the St. Peter's Young Men's Club outing to-day. The launch leaving Queen's Pier at 3.30 p.m.; and St. Andrew's Church Young Men's Club picnic, the launch leaving the Police Pier, Kowloon, at 4 p.m. The European Y.M.C.A. have also arranged a launch picnic to Island Bay.

To-morrow there will be the usual Basma Club outing.

GOLD CUP DAY SPLENDOR.

DAZZLING ASCOT DRESSES.

SUNSHADE BOATS ON TIDE OF COLOUR.

Gold Cup Day saw Ascot at its climax.

When it is like that, when the sun pours down from the heavens, when the woods around swim in a haze of heat, when the racegoers gather in the shade of the trees whose branches make rustling havens in the paddock; when the sunshades in scores float like boats on the many-coloured tide of the Royal Enclosure, when the iced cups tinkle in the glasses before even the stroke of midday—then indeed Ascot is so much at its best that it is practically indescribable.

What was any man to say of the multitude of women in their loveliest dresses of the year, and in that setting too?

They flowed along continuously from enclosure to paddock and from paddock to tents and back again to paddock and enclosure in every tint and colour dreamt of and undreamt of, the most splendid gathering 1927 yet has seen—Gentle Lads.

But you simply could not describe them. The enclosure was dazzling with their dresses. The men were completely out of the picture. When you looked down from the heights of a stand they looked in their black coats like the outcrop of a coal mine sully the white field of women.

Spider-Web Sunshades.

The sunshades of the women were charming beyond anything; some were Japanese, some made like spiders' webs, some danced with fringe, the watered silk of others glittered in the sunlight.

There was one black and white parasol with which its holder toyed deliciously; it was no bigger than a very large handkerchief, a sort of face-screen of the Victorian type, and it found its foil, so to speak, in a large one which nodded close by over a woman's head, made entirely of a thin sheet of lace, which, so to speak, flirted with sun and shade alike.

The most brilliant object there was the Gold Cup itself, on its lodge above the flowers of the Royal Box. Directly behind it were the King and Queen, the Queen's tall figure draped entirely in some sort of rosy mauve.

The King was the only man on the course apparently, wearing a grey band with his grey hat, and Prince Henry had followed his father's example by wearing grey hat and grey suit. The Prince of Wales was, the Black Prince, of the royal party, dark from top to toe.

The paddock was very burnt up by the end of the day and it was noticeable that wherever there was much foot-traffic the grass was browned and worn.

A good many persons simply did not attempt to attend the later races, but sat behind the stands listening to the Life Guards' band and cooling themselves with champagne, ices, tea, coffee, strawberries—anything that banished or seemed to banish the heat.

THE RACING.

FOXLAWS WINS ASCOT GOLD CUP.

[BY ROBIN GOODFELLOW.]

Sir Abe Bailey's Foxlaw won the Gold Cup in circumstances very unusual in races for this trophy. The victor was the only English-bred horse competing, and the owner the only Britisher among those whose colours were sported in this remarkable affair.

The Aga Khan's Dark Japan was the choice of most experts as well as a great public favourite. He failed to justify the expectations based on recent form, and, indeed, received a very decisive trouncing.

Just towards the close, where his extraordinary stamina was anticipated as almost certain to prove superior to that of all rivals, Dark Japan could not pull out the semblance of a winning effort.

Altay, one of the French divisions, forced the pace throughout the two and a half miles till less than 100 yards from the judge, where Foxlaw, hard ridden for a long way up the straight, came through to win by a couple of lengths from Altay, the latter some lengths in front of Dark Japan.

(Continued on next column.)

"WEST END FLAT" FOR THE PRINCE.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE CHANGES.

NEW COURT FOR OLD ELMS.

Marlborough House is not expected to be ready for the Prince of Wales to go into residence until the end of September. Nothing had been done to it in the way of redecoration for 10 or 12 years before Queen Alexandra died, and although the King halved the expenditure the Office of Works considered necessary, a general "brush, scrape, and paint" is being effected. From £3,000 to £4,000 is being spent on reconditioning the house.

The rooms the Prince has chosen are, on the first floor and approximate as nearly as possible in arrangement to the "West End flat," which is the Prince's dream-home. His business-room, which overlooks the garden, adjoins his bedroom, with a bathroom alongside.

The rooms are opposite those which were occupied by Queen Alexandra, and her bedroom and boudoir are being left untouched.

The Queen and Radiators.

The business-room was formerly an audience chamber approached by open arches. These have been closed up in order that the Prince may have more privacy.

The Prince is leaving most of the arrangements to the Queen. It was she who interrupted the installation of central heating so that she might make sure that the radiators were not being placed in awkward positions. Continuous hot water is also being installed, and probably a service lift. In Queen Alexandra's time dishes were all carried up by the servants from the basement.

The Prince will use a small dining-room, but there is also a large dining-room for guests on the first floor.

Unfurnished Rooms.

Marble steps now lead from one of the drawing-rooms into the garden, where the removal of half a dozen elm trees which had stood for about a hundred years has made a wide and spacious lawn, on which it will be possible to have a tennis court. The flower-beds have been concentrated in a border by the wall. There are about two acres of garden.

Many rooms in the house which the Prince is not expected to use may remain unfurnished.

The Prince's seven cars have been garaged at Marlborough House for some time, and at the garage, which superseded the old stables, a petrol pump has been installed.

There were sound grounds for belief in Foxlaw's chance—judging by the result of last year's Jockey Club Cup when beating Sir John Rutherford's great horse Solaris at a difference of 6lb. The colt had also run creditably at Epsom recently behind Coronach over a course not long enough to reduce his finest quality, stamina.

Run to a Standstill.

Foxlaw, gasping, had run himself almost to a standstill. This superbly game horse stopped as if broken down not far after passing the winning post, but after a few minutes' rest recovered, and on getting through the formalities in the weighing-in enclosure walked away apparently sound and fresh as a well-trained athlete refreshed after the reaction following a terrific struggle.

The French were not more surprised by defeat than by the extraordinary form shown by their horses relatively, form altogether out of keeping with their merit known at home. M. Wittouck ran both Bois Josselyn and Altay, the former esteemed much the better race.

This owner subsequently told me he had instructed Vatar, the rider of Altay, to set the pace for his stable companion. "But to do his best unheeding the other if he found Altay good enough to maintain the pace and win."

The issue showed how gallantly horse and rider tried, for as already said, Altay remained in front from the start until within some sixty yards of the end.

Allemand, jockey of Bois Josselyn, at one stage was going so well against Dark Japan as to inspire hopes of victory.

The horse suddenly tired and dropped right out. An explanation may be found in the fact that Bois Josselyn ran last Sunday in the Prix la Rochette, and subsequently underwent the trying journey by rail and boat to England.

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Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

July 14th.
Fook Hong, Chinese str., 1,210 tons, Capt. M. Paul, from Hong Kong and Hoihow, with coal and general cargo, lying at Yau-mat.—Sun Fat & Co.

Helio, Norwegian str., 1,112 tons, Capt. O. S. Olsen, from Bangkok and Swatow, with rice and meal, lying at buoy No. C16.—Thorson & Co.

Hop Sang, British str., 1,350 tons, Capt. W. J. Booker, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C35.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Leicester, British str., 3,174 tons, Capt. M. Macdonald, from Newport and Matanzas, with 7,150 tons of sugar, lying at buoy No. B51.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Norriken, Norwegian str., 1,770 tons, Capt. Robert Jensen, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C19.—Fook Nam S.S. Co.

Song Bo, French str., 720 tons, Capt. J. Bounamour, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C42.—M.M.

Tak Hing, Chinese str., 105 tons, Capt. Ho Yuan, from Antau, with a general cargo, lying at Luen Cheong Wharf.—Fook Hoi Co.

July 15th.
Bertram Rickmers, German str., 2,546 tons, Capt. J. Prahm, from Hamburg and Manila. The latter port she left on July 12th, with iron and general cargo, lying at Stonecutters.—Sauder Wieler & Co.

Lushan Maru, Japanese str., 1,053 tons, Capt. T. Yasuhawa, from Shanghai and Swatow, lying at buoy No. C38.—N.Y.K.

Onna, British str., 5,810 tons, Capt. R. Lloyd, from Dairen and Shanghai. The latter port she left on July 12th, with a general cargo, lying at Holt's Wharf.—B. & S.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *Taiping*, on July 15th, for Australia ports via Manila: Mr. E. L. Heymans, Miss E. Rickerby, Mr. A. T. Rittsberg, Mrs. J. McD. Howie, Mrs. Neil Smith, Mr. M. Manuk, Mr. J. G. O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. Seebie, Miss M. Duffy, Miss L. Kates, Mrs. Adair, Miss E. Adair, Mr. T. Imischer, Mr. C. D. Robertson, Mr. Brodie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Linder, Master G. Linder, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Misses Joan Walker (2), Master W. Walker, Miss Joan Penhall, Master Colin Woodland, Mr. and Mrs. Penhall, Miss Ruth Penhall, Mr. and Mrs. Begley, Miss A. Begley, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Woodland, Miss E. Woodland, Mr. W. M. Mason, Master W. R. Mason, Master M. R. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Lowe, Master R. Lowe, Miss J. M. Dean, Miss M. Church, Miss M. Lewis, Miss Dallos, Mr. Wing Hung, Mr. Sue Due, Mr. Louey Shong, Mr. Wong Yum, Mr. Cheung Kam, Mr. Leslie Lee, Mr. James Peter Chong, Mrs. Edna Lucy Goo, and William Jay, Miss V. Mervie, Mr. Oye Quin, Mr. Man On, Mr. Lee Poy, Mrs. Wong Chan Shee, Master Wong Lau On, Mr. Lum Lee Bew, Mr. Willie Ah Lum, Mr. Yaw Choy, Mr. Yee Fong, Mr. Chan Hong, Mr. Chun Foon, Mr. George Kum, Mr. Chun Tsz Ming, Mr. Yip Sha Ming, Mr. Chow Gem, Mr. Ah Wee, Mr. Fong Yick Chong, Mr. Fong Shun Kwoo, Mr. Fong Tew, Mr. Low Hong, Mr. Ah Tung, and Mr. Ken Owe.

LEYLAND LINER CAPTAIN.

RELEASED FROM PRISON.

Captain Brining, the Liverpool master of the Leyland steamer *Nimian*, who was arrested at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, South America, has been released, it was announced at the London offices of the Leyland Line. Captain Brining was arrested early in April following a collision between his vessel and a boat. "He has been released, and is now staying with the British Consul at Venezuela," an official of the Leyland Company said. "What his plans are now I cannot say."

Accounts received in London of the circumstances which led to Captain Brining's arrest state that while his steamer was running alongside the jetty at Venezuela it was fouled by a rowing boat which had been warned to keep clear. The boat capsized and a native was sucked underneath the steamer. He was rescued, but died later. Captain Brining for a time was allowed to live with the Vice-Consul under open arrest, but later it was reported that he had been placed in prison.

The Blue Funnel Line s.s. *Aeneas* arrived at Marseilles on July 4th and at London on July 11th.

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Aug. 10	Seattle	Mauretania	Sept. 6	Pmth-C'brg
Aug. 16	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 17	C'brg-S'mptn
Aug. 24	Seattle	Berengaria	Sept. 21	C'brg-S'mptn
Sept. 7	San Francisco	Romantic	Oct. 1	C'brg-S'mptn
Sept. 13	Seattle	Aquitania	Oct. 5	C'brg-S'mptn
Sept. 21	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 16	C'brg-S'mptn
Sept. 27	Seattle	Leviathan	Oct. 23	C'brg-S'mptn
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TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"FOOSHING"	Wednesday, 20th July, at 10 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	"YUSANG"	Thursday, 21st July, at 10 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	"CHAKSANG"	Friday, 22nd July, at 10 a.m.	
OSAKA via AMOY, SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"FOOKSANG"	Saturday, 23rd July, at 7 a.m.	
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"CHEONGSHING"	Saturday, 23rd July, at 5 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	"KWAISANG"	Sunday, 24th July, at 10 a.m.	
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	Wednesday, 27th July, at 10 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	"LAISANG"	Thursday, 28th July, at 8 p.m.	
CANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Saturday, 30th July, at 3 p.m.	
HAIPHONG	"MINGSANG"	Sunday, 31st July, at 8 a.m.	
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Sunday, 31st July, at 10 a.m.	
OSAKA via AMOY, SHANGHAI, MOJI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"KUMSANG"	Tuesday, 2nd Aug. at 7 a.m.	
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday, 3rd Aug. at 10 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	"HOBANG"	Saturday, 6th Aug. at 3 p.m.	
STRAITS & CALCUTTA			

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
GENERAL MANAGERS.
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215. [8]

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE"	(via Oran)	27th July
Motor Vessel "GLENGLASS"	(via Oran)	24th August
Motor Vessel "GLENGLASS"	(via Oran)	21st September
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	(via Oran)	18th October

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

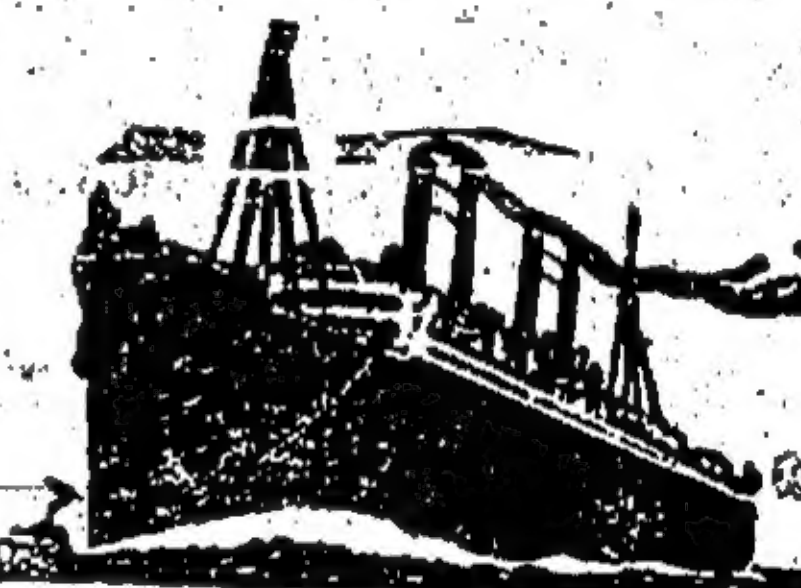
Motor Vessel "GLENAMORY"	...	Due Hong Kong.
Motor Vessel "GLENGLASS"	...	27th July
Motor Vessel "GLENGLASS"	...	4th August
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	...	18th August
Steamship "CARMARTHENSHEIRE"	...	18th September

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to:

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

FAR EASTERN
PASSENGER AND
FREIGHT SERVICE.



Cabin class: £73. 4s. 0d.
Intermediate class: £48. 2s. 0d.
To GENOA.

NEXT SAILINGS:

Regular Fast Four-weekly Passenger-Service. (Also taking cargo.)

ACCOMMODATION FOR 100 CABIN CLASS AND 150 INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS.	ARRIVAL AT HONG KONG AND SAILINGS FOR SHANGHAI AND TAKU (TIENTSIN).	ARRIVAL FROM SHANGHAI AND SAILINGS FOR GENOA, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
s.s. "TRIER" ...	27th July, 1927.	23rd July, 1927.
s.s. "GOTHA" ...	30th August, "	20th August, "
s.s. "SAARBRUECKEN" ...	27th Sept. "	24th Sept. "
s.s. "COBLENZ" ...	24th Oct. "	22nd Oct. "
s.s. "FULDA" ...		19th Nov. "

Regular Fast Four-weekly Freight Service.

NEXT HOMEWARD SAILING:
s.s. "FRANKEN" ... on or about 3rd Aug. from Hong Kong.

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:
s.s. "KONIGSBERG" ... on or about 17th July in Hong Kong.
s.s. "ANHALT" ... on or about 14th Aug. in Hong Kong.
s.s. "NUERNBERG" ... on or about 14th Sept. in Hong Kong.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, please apply to—

MELCHERS & CO.

Telephone O. 4557.
3, Queen's Building, Chater Road. Agents, HONG KONG. [30]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers. Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAIPHONG	...	Saturday, the 18th July, at 5 p.m.
HAIPHONG	...	Thursday, the 21st July, at 1 p.m.
HAIPHONG	...	Sunday, the 24th July, at Noon

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Fuchow (Pacific Anchorage) or vice versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port. For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER
SAILINGS 1927.

Steamers	H. Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Aug. 3	Aug. 8	Aug. 9	Aug. 12	Aug. 21
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 30	Sept. 2	Sept. 11
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Oct. 2
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 23
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 28	Nov. 1	Nov. 4	Nov. 7	Nov. 16
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Nov. 18	Nov. 21	Nov. 24	Nov. 27	Dec. 6
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Dec. 7	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 25
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Jan. 4	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 22

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

SPECIAL FARES TO EUROPE
£120 £112 £93

All First and Second Class Rooms on the "EMPRESS OF CANADA," "EMPRESS OF ASIA" and "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" are fitted with Hot and Cold Running Water.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Hong Kong	Manila	Manila	Hong Kong
July 19	July 21	EMPRESS OF CANADA	July 30
Aug. 9	Aug. 11	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 20

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES
PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER.

THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: "GACANPAO."
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: "NAUTILUS." [15]

N.Y.K. LINE

REDUCED RATES TO EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO
£120, £112, £10, £102, £93; G\$440, G\$420 via SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

*SIBERIA MARU	...	Tuesday, 26th July, at 10 a.m.
*TAIYO MARU	...	Tuesday, 26th July, at Noon
*TENYO MARU	...	Monday, 22nd Aug.

*Call Keelung & Los Angeles. Omitting Honolulu.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.

HAKOZAKI MARU	...	Saturday, 16th July
HAKUSAN MARU	...	Saturday, 30th July, at 11 a.m.
KITANO MARU	...	Saturday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU	...	Wednesday, 26th July, at 11 a.m.
MISHIMA MARU	...	Wednesday, 24th Aug., at 11 a.m.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

BANGKOK MARU	...	Thursday, 28th July
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SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

GINYO MARU	...	Friday, 15th August
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SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

KAMAKURA MARU	...	Thursday, 11th Aug.
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NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

BENGAL MARU	...	Thursday, 21st July
TATSUNO MARU	...	Wednesday, 10th Aug.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

LYONS MARU	...	Friday, 8th August
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CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

OSAKA MARU	...	Saturday, 23rd July
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SOURABAYA via Batavia, Cheribon & Samarang.

MOBIOKA MARU	...	Saturday, 8th Aug.
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NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU	...	Friday, 22nd July
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MATSUMOTO MARU	...	Tuesday, 19th July
MOJI MARU	...	Tuesday, 19th July
TOYOHASHI MARU	...	Monday, 25th July
KAMO MARU	...	Saturday, 30th July

For further information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone: Central No. 299 (Private exchanges to all Depts.). [7]

HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE
of the United Netherlands
Navigation Company.Regular Four-weekly Service between
Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore
and
Genoa, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and
North Continental Ports

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "ZOSMA"	...	7th Aug., 1927
S.S. "OOSTERK"	...	4th Sept. 1927

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "OOSTERK"	...	25th July, 1927
S.S. "OOSTERK"	...	22nd Aug., 1927

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Agents, York Building
Telephone Central No. 1574. [11]

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront
News, etc.

DAILY FREIGHT RETURNS.

NORMAL INWARD CARGOES.

THROUGH DOWN.

The returns for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday showed that freights for the Colony were normal but through cargoes had been considerably decreased.

There were 18,725 tons of cargo landed here. Of these two British steamers contributed 7,750 tons. The French freight landed were 2,968 tons of coal. The best return was 7,150 tons on the British steamer *Luciston* from Cuba. The French vessel *Campinas* came next with 2,000 tons of coal from Saigon.Through cargoes amounted to only 6,008 tons. Only 431 tons were on one British steamer. The German steamer *Betram Rickmers* were the heaviest carrier. She had 3,000 tons from Hamburg and Manila.

The arrivals and departures during the same period were as under:

	Arr.	Dep.
British	3	5
French	4	0
Japanese	2	3
Chinese	2	3
Norwegian	3	2
German	1	0
American	0	2
Dutch	0	1
	14	14

S.S. *Hai Ning* (British) from Fochow and Swatow, 900 tons general for Hong Kong.S.S. *Luciston* (British) from Cuba, 7,150 tons sugar for Hong Kong.S.S. *Hop Song* (British) from Canton 431 tons general for other ports.S.S. *Ramond Poincaré* (French) from Haiphong, 1,040 tons general for Hong Kong and 700 tons for other ports.S.S. *Campinas* (French) from Saigon, 2,000 tons rice for Hong Kong.S.S. *Toskin* (French) from Haiphong, 1,200 tons general for Hong Kong.S.S. *Song Bo* (French) from Canton, 150 tons general for Hong Kong.S.S. *Betram Rickmers* (German) from Hamburg and Manila, 767 tons general for Hong and 3,000 tons for other ports.S.S. *Helios* (Norwegian) from Bangkok and Swatow, 968 tons rice for Hong Kong.S.S. *Norviken* (Norwegian) from Swatow 1,000 tons general for Hong Kong.S.S. *Fook Hong* (Chinese) from Hongkong, 400 tons coal, 100 tons general for Hong Kong and 1,400 tons coal for other ports.S.S. *Tacoma Maru* (Japanese) from Karatsu, 2,750 tons coal for Hong Kong and 968 tons for other ports.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

TWO HOME MAILS EXPECTED.

HARBOR OFFENCES.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

The following notice to mariners (no 262) has been issued by the Port Commissioners' Office at Bombay under date, June 24th: In continuation of River Notice No. 252 dated 23rd inst., it is hereby notified that the Lower Gaspar Light Vessel has been placed on her new station in Lat. 21° 28' 3" N., Long. 88° 7' 4" E. namely 315 degrees 12 miles from her former station.

The "Tung On."

As we mentioned yesterday, the s.s. *Tung On* has gone into dock. While there she will undergo a further examination of her propeller shaft, which is thought to have been thrown out of alignment. The service is now being carried out on this line by the *Sai On* only until the *Tung On* resumes running in a day or two.

Home Mails.

Two inward mails from Home and Europe are due to-day. The s.s. *Hakozaki Maru* is arriving this morning with mail via Siberia, and sails later in the day with outward Home and Europe mail via Suez and Marseilles. This mail closes at the G.P.O., for ordinary correspondence at 2.30 p.m. Also due to-day is the s.s. *Santhia*, bringing mail (letters and papers) from the United Kingdom and Europe via Negapatnam, dated London, June 16th. Due to-morrow, the *President Lincoln* is bringing Manila mail, and on Monday the *Empress of Canada*, the *President Cleveland*, the *President Hayes* and *Siberia Maru* are due with American, Canadian and Northern mails. Particulars of the further sailing of these vessels have already been given.

Harbour Offences.

For breaking the rules of the harbour six persons were summoned before Lt. Comdr. J. B. Newill, D.S.O., R.N., at the Marine Court yesterday, and fines aggregating \$45 were imposed. Three boatmen were each fined \$10 for failing to exhibit regulation lights while their crafts were underway. For lying inshore in low water mark at a distance of less than 100 feet, three sampans were each fined \$5.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

FOR JULY, 1927.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
July 16th	5.48 a.m.	7.10 p.m.
17th	5.48	7.10
18th	5.49	7.10
19th	5.49	7.10
20th	5.49	7.10
21st	5.50	7.09
22nd	5.50	7.09
23rd	5.51	7.08
24th	5.51	7.08
25th	5.51	7.07
26th	5.52	7.07
27th	5.52	7.06
28th	5.52	7.06
29th	5.53	7.05
30th	5.53	7.05
31st	5.54	7.05

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW"	...	3rd August
S.S. "KABINGA"	...	18th August

AUSTRALIA

Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD"	...	14th August
S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH"	...	11th September

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK

S.S. "COMERIC"	...	18th July
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MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

S.S. "TINHOU"	...	5th August
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Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Cape Town.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Obinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

For Freight or passage on any of the above lines apply to—
Telephone: Central 4791.
[21]

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FORSTRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND
LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE,
GREECE, LEBANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ALIPPORE"	5,279	21st July	Straits and Bombay.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	23rd July	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	2nd Aug.	Marseilles, Casablanca, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"NYANZA"	7,028	3rd Aug.	Straits and Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	6th Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"RAWALPINDI"	10,619	20th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	3rd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,953	17th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	1st Oct.	do.
"MALWA"	10,988	15th Oct.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	29th Oct.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	12th Nov.	do.
"MONGOLIA"	10,504	26th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	10th Dec.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	24th Dec.	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	7th Jan., 1928	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	21st Jan., 1928	do.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	16th July	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TILAWA"	10,006	22nd July	do.
"SANTHIA"	7,754	12th Aug.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"ARAFURA"	6,000	29th July	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	8,985	2nd Sept.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Sept.	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The K. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Ube, Kolambagan, Tawau, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as indicated on the schedule.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand and Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"SANTHIA"	7,754	18th July	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RAWALPINDI"	10,619	22nd July	Shanghai, Moji and Yokohama.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	5th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	8,985	8th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,953	18th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	30th Aug.	do.
"KHYBER"	9,114	2nd Sept.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"NYANZA"	7,028	15th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,988	16th Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	30th Sept.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	4th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	14th Oct.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MONGOLIA"	10,504	28th Oct.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	12th Nov.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	26th Nov.	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	10th Dec.	do.
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"KASHMIR"	8,985	18th Feb., 1928	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	26th Feb., 1928	do.
"MONGOLIA"	10,504	17th Mar., 1928	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	30th Mar., 1928	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must carry their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. [1]

THE SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

SERVICE OF FAST MOTOR VESSELS
LOADING DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES, BARCELONA, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG
AND SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"BENARES"	8th August
"NANKING"	1st September

* Omit Marseilles.

FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

Steamship	Tons
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